

REJECT PEACE WITH 'REDS'

BOLSHEVIKI GIVE UP PETROGRAD RUSS ENVOYS

WILL TROOPS QUIT RUSSIA? BALK AT TERMS WITH LENINE

War Council's Plan Fails to Stipulate Withdrawal.

Capital Asks Will Troops Quit Russia?

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have been followed by statements by such leaders as Sergius Sazonoff that they would not sit at the table with assassins.

Calls Them Traitors.

The semi-official Temps also asserts that the supreme council's proposal "permits traitors who withdrew Russia from the war and turned the entire German strength against France to be received on the same footing as the faithful."

The American and British delegates feel, however, that the proposal was the only course open.

Information reaching the allies indicates that the bolsheviks have a powerful army, in which discipline is being enforced. In view of this information, one of the premises pointed out today that the bolsheviks could only be combated by a large number of allied troops, which would have to be on the spot immediately, whereas none of the governments could ask people already wearied by war to undertake another large military expedition.

Four Major Points.

The council of the great powers to-day definitely set forth four main subjects to be presented at the full conference on Saturday:

First—Internationalization of the seas.

Second—Responsibility and punishment for the war.

Third—Indemnities.

Fourth—Internationalization of ports, waterways, and railways.

These subjects are not to be discussed in detail, but will be immediately referred to committees for study and report. The American members of these committees were selected at an extended conference between President Wilson and the American delegates this afternoon.

U. S. for Leniency.

The American plans on the first topic are already well advanced. While there is no definite information on the second point, it is believed that the American position will be one of leniency.

On the third subject, indemnities, will not be presented in the conference with the amounts claimed by each government, but a committee will be charged with the task of ascertaining these amounts and also of determining the probable maximum the enemy powers are able to pay.

Call Military Leaders.

The meeting tomorrow will have added importance in bringing together the supreme war council, with President Wilson, the premier and foreign ministers, reinforced by Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, Gen. Pershing, and Gen. Diaz and the full membership of the war council of Versailles.

The subject for consideration is not Russia or Poland, as was supposed, but the status of the present military occupation of Germany, on which the council desires information from the military leaders. In some allied quarters it had been suggested that the American strength in the occupied regions should be relatively larger than that of the other forces, as the European allies have gone through longer service. This view is not shared in American quarters, where it is maintained that the relative American strength is fully up to the requirements.

The presence of the military leaders tomorrow is expected to bring a fairly full understanding on this subject.

The Official Statement.

The text of the official announcement concerning the council meeting today reads:

"The president of the United States, the prime ministers and foreign ministers of the allied and associated powers, and the Japanese representatives met this morning at the Quai d'Orsay."

The meeting proceeded with the examination of the agenda for the plenary meeting of the conference on Saturday.

The following questions were considered for this purpose:

"First—International legislation on labor."

"Second—Responsibility and punishment in connection with the war."

"Third—Reparation for war damage."

"Fourth—Internationalization of ports, waterways, and railways."

In addition, the meeting began consideration of the procedure to be adopted with regard to territorial questions.

The supreme war council will meet tomorrow morning at 10:30 a. m. Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, and Gen. Diaz will be present, as well as the military representatives at Versailles of the allied and associated powers."

BRITISH LABOR PLANS

PARIS, Jan. 23.—[By the Associated Press.]—Great Britain's plan for the actual working machinery to carry out the proposed internationalization of labor was outlined today to the Associated Press by George Nicoll Barnes, minister without portfolio, whose proposals will be considered by the peace conference on Saturday. Briefly, his program calls for the establishment of an international commission made up of representatives of both labor and capital for the settlement of labor problems. This commission is to be responsible to the league of nations.

Under the Barnes scheme would be the appointment by the peace conference of a small commission composed of delegates from the great powers. This commission would convene the first labor conference, which in turn would become the central international commission for the betterment of labor.

May Bind Powers.

Because of lack of machinery, the present peace conference would be unable to establish a perfected commission, although the peace conference may make certain suggestions and even bind the powers to them.

For example, such questions as the right of the people to form themselves into trade unions might be settled by the peace conference. The matter of the hours of labor and similar problems would come before the international labor commission. In case of nonfulfillment of labor agreements the league of nations would be called in to settle the matter.

The international labor commission, or bureau, will not deal with purely internal problems of the nations. Capital and labor will still work out their local differences, as before.

Asked as to what power the commission would have back of it to enforce its rulings, Mr. Barnes replied in substance that if any nation refused to play the game he might be brought to reason by depriving her of trade privileges with sister states.

BRAND ALLIES' OFFER RUSSIA'S ONLY SALVATION

British Press Declares It's Now or Never for Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—[British Wireless Service.]—There is no reason to suppose "that this wise and high minded offer will be rejected by any Russian government," the Daily News says, in commenting on the action of the supreme inter-allied war council in asking representatives of all Russian governments to meet delegates of the allied and associated powers at the Princes' islands for discussion of the Russian question.

"It affords them all a chance of escape from a future full of menace," the paper adds. "It relieves them from threats of foreign interference which would have made fiercer class antagonisms and accentuated the material miseries that have so long tormented the hapless Russian people. But it is not only Russia that President Wilson has probably saved by this resolution; it is the hope of the league of nations."

Give Them a Chance.

The Times says: "Whether the policy declared will work, no one, least of all those who framed it, can feel completely confident. But, at any rate, it does not work, the members of the conference will be free from self-reproach, for they will feel sure that they have done everything that was possible to reach a settlement by agreement."

The Manchester Guardian says that the decision of the conference is the best augury. It displays an admirable spirit of compromise among the powers themselves. It adds, "Whether that is to be or not will depend in the main on the bolsheviks. They can, if they so desire, make all the good will of the peace conference nugatory or they can make the meeting in the Sea of Marmara the birth of a new Russia."

"Whatever the answer may be, the allies will have the satisfaction of having taken a sane and courageous course."

Up to Bolsheviki.

"We hope that there will be a response inspired by the same spirit from the Russian people," the Westminster Gazette says. "Whether that is to be or not will depend in the main on the bolsheviks. They can, if they so desire, make all the good will of the peace conference nugatory or they can make the meeting in the Sea of Marmara the birth of a new Russia."

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SWITZERLAND WANTS ACCESS TO THE SEA



Switzerland's demands for free access to the sea are to be presented to the peace congress. The little mountain republic wants full guarantees to assure its commercial freedom. Having no sea coast Switzerland is asking that it be allowed to use the rivers and waterways flowing out of the country. The first waterway would be the Rhine, with the Swiss port at Basel. The second would be the Rhone. This river is joined to the Rhine by a canal through the Belfort gap. The third would be the Po, which flows from the Piave, a province of Switzerland, and empties into the Adriatic sea, not far from Venice. All three of these channels are navigable for fairly large boats from Switzerland to the sea.

SWISS EXPECT ADMISSION TO WORLD LEAGUE

Statement on Views Holds Neutrality Is Vital.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—President Ador of the Swiss confederation and Prince Feisal, son of King Hussein of Hedjaz, called on President Wilson this afternoon, after the president had returned to the Murat mansion from a three hours' conference with the American peace commissioners at the Hotel de Crillon. The president and Mrs. Wilson gave a tea this evening for all the distinguished French people who have left cards and signed the visitors' book, which is rapidly being filled with signatures.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 22.—The presidents of the United States and Switzerland will meet tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. President Ador, who arrived today, will, before he meets President Wilson, confer with President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, and possibly Premier Lloyd George.

He comes to Paris bearing an official statement of the views of the Swiss government on pending international questions, which will be laid before the peace congress.

Statement by Swiss.

"Switzerland expects to be admitted with other states to the peace negotiations as far as they will deal with her own special interests or with problems of general importance."

"Switzerland highly approves of the creation of a league of nations for preserving peace, and expects from it a complete reform of international relations."

Must Remain Neutral.

"Switzerland recognizes the necessity for action which may ultimately constitute of military pressure within the system of the league of nations. Nevertheless, Switzerland is determined not to abandon her neutrality, which is necessary for Switzerland."

"Freedom of production and commerce is of vital importance for Switzerland, including importation, exportation, and free passage of goods."

"Switzerland, as a landlocked country, highly approves of the principle of free access to the sea (along the Rhine, Rhone and Po-Ticino rivers)."

"The political, legal, and economic principles formulated by President Wilson are so entirely in conformity with the traditional wants of Switzerland that she will adhere to them, whatever difficulties may lie in the way of their realization."

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1 OF 3

See Announcement in Tomorrow's Chicago Tribune

ALLIES TO SEND MISSION OF EIGHT MEN TO WARSAW

Concede Paderewski Has Made Good as Political Leader.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—[Delayed.]—Paderewski appears to be fast evolving harmony out of the discord in Poland. The supreme inter-allied war council decided today to send a mission to Warsaw. The action follows the formation of a cabinet by Paderewski, and the success he is achieving, as evidenced by the immediate flotation of a new loan in Poland, is a direct tribute to the musician patriot, who seems to be a virtuoso of politics as of the piano.

The mission is to be composed of eight delegates. The United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy each will send two members, one civil, the other military.

Urgent necessity has been recognized by the allied powers of making Poland the barrier against the spread of the reds from Russia. Breaking the deadlock between the Paderewski government and the Gen. Pilsudski government by a coalition arrangement made it possible for the allies to lend a hand without being subjected to the criticism of interference with Poland's rights of self-determination.

Munitions, Not Troops.

Marshal Foch reviewed the situation today with the premier and foreign ministers of allied powers and President Wilson. The elections of Jan. 23 will determine the government, but meanwhile the coalition provisional government is expected to accelerate greatly the aid from the allies in furnishing Pilsudski's armies with supplies of arms, munitions and clothing. It is expected immediate steps will be taken by the associated powers in reorganizing transportation so the Polish troops in France can be rapidly transferred to Poland.

Blockade for the Reds.

The Polish national committee which Paderewski represented in America, raised an army of 50,000, which rendered great service on the French and Italian fronts.

Gen. Haller, commander in chief of the Polish troops, has presented plans to send divisions of Poles recruited from the armies in France. The United States and the other allies will not send military expeditions of their own soldiers, but the forces sent to the relief of Pilsudski will be from the Polish army. The allied powers stress the importance of keeping the Russian reds from effecting a juncture with their comrades, the Spartacist outfit in Germany, which would mean a large bolshevistic conflagration in a large part of central Europe. Poland is the barrier which keeps the reds separated.

The mission will take up the industrial and economic situation, as well as the military. Food and relief already are under way and the allies' program undoubtedly will include help in the restoration of normal economic conditions.

French Men of Letters Honor President Wilson

PARIS, Jan. 23.—[Havas.]—President Wilson today received Georges Lecomte, president, and Abbe Wetterle and Gen. Mallette, vice presidents of the Society of Men of Letters.

President Wilson seemed particularly pleased at the courtesy of the French writers in calling on him.

This afternoon there was a reception tendered by President Wilson at the Murat mansion to about 300 persons—diplomats, politicians, artists, and writers—who were introduced to the president and Mrs. Wilson.

A large number of women also were present.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

Arrived. Port.

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FOE SOUGHT TO END BELGIUM AS RIVAL IN TRADE

Vandalism on Eve of Defeat Bared by U. S. Agents.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The extent to which the Germans and Austrians robbed the devastated countries through which they were forced to withdraw, even as late as one month before the armistice, is being brought out by the reports of agents of the United States food commission in the liberated areas.

Today's cables brought an appeal from American agents in Serbia for bed clothing. The agents reported from Belgrade, where on the week before their withdrawal, the Austrians loaded down sixty trainloads with beds, mattresses, quilts and blankets stolen from the houses of the townspeople and peasants.

Final Vandalism in Belgium.

The Germans' final act to cripple Belgium was committed with premeditation, even after the German army knew it was beaten and would have to withdraw. One month before the armistice was signed the Germans blew up and destroyed twenty-seven of the thirty steel mills in Belgium. These mills had been worked by the Germans to supply structural metal and ammunition for their armies throughout the war.

Their destruction as recent as one month before the armistice not only sapped Belgium in her efforts toward reconstruction but indicates to the world that Germany is an industrial competitor after the war.

Untold Misery from Theft.

Throughout Belgium's many miles of canals the peasants are daily unloading stalled German barges, some loaded with as much as hundreds of tons of household goods, all stolen from Belgian homes by the Kaiser's retreating troops.

Much of the loot was landed in Germany and its absence during the present cold season is causing untold misery in Belgium.

TELLS PEOPLE OF MONTENEGRO TO REMAIN CALM

PARIS, Jan. 23.—[By the Associated Press.]—The minister of foreign affairs of Montenegro has made public the following note:

"The king of Montenegro, learning of the tragic incidents now desolating his country, is anxious to stop the shedding of blood and has addressed a note to his people, as follows:

"To my beloved people: I beg you to remain quietly in your homes and not oppose by arms troops which seek possession of the government of our country."

"I have received the highest assurances from high representatives of the allied countries that very soon a true opportunity will be afforded the Montenegrin people to pronounce freely on the political form of their future government. For my part, tell them that I shall adhere to that decision with pleasure."

"The message was approved by the peace conference yesterday, which authorized that it be sent to Montenegro."

Beatty to Become First Sea Lord of Admiralty

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Admiral Sir David Beatty, according to a dispatch to the Westminster Gazette from Royston, will soon give up the command of the British grand fleet and will come to London as first sea lord of the admiralty. The present first sea lord is Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss.

The Chicago Tribune.

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Sensational clean-up today of over 110 Velvet Suits—fur trimmed—in navy, brown and olive—sizes 16, 18, 38 and 40—were priced at \$30.00 and \$35.00—your unrestricted choice for final clearing today at

\$10

CLOTH SUITS—high grade models—were priced at \$18 to \$30—to close out at—

DRESS SALE—remarkable styles—all leading shades—made early spring styles included—\$3 to \$40 Dresses—many on sale today at—

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M. BOURGEOIS GIVES FRENCH IDEA OF LEAGUE

Limit Armies and Enforce
Decisions Against
Recalcitrants.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—What will the league of nations be? It is to be decided by France, America, and Great Britain, the dominating parties of the peace conference. Mr. Hyde last week outlined England's views in an official statement from Lord Robert Cecil, and it was the first official British definition of the proposed league. Today Mr. Hyde presents the official views of France on the league, as stated in the following exclusive interview with the French statesman especially appointed by Premier Clemenceau as an expert on the subject. These views have been carefully stated by former Premier Leon Bourgeois, the American definition of a league of nations is still to be presented.

FLOYD GIBBONS,
Director Foreign News Service of
"The Tribune."

BY HENRY M. HYDE.
[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.
[By Special Cable.]

PARIS, Jan. 23.—"Let us call it a society rather than a league of nations. It is a society which is fighting against the old world. The foundation of the new international society which the conference is to form is permanent. It must have the power to enforce its decisions against unruly members."

"It should, in my opinion, limit the military forces and expenditures of member nations. It should not in any way limit the political sovereignty of nations. One of the most powerful weapons of the proposed society will doubtless be economical pressure, which it will be able to bring to bear against nations which refuse to obey its orders."

His Views Authoritative.
M. Leon Bourgeois, the great French statesman, received me in the study of his apartment on the second floor of a big old house at 1 rue de Valenciennes. He has just been appointed by Premier Clemenceau to represent the French republic on the special committee of the peace conference which is to draw up and submit a plan for the proposed league of nations. His views, therefore, may be taken as authoritative.

M. Bourgeois lives in an old part of Paris, the ancient house he occupies is a narrow and crooked little street under the shadow of the huge and famous Church of St. Sulpice. Doubtless its proximity to the senate chamber—of which he is one of the most brilliant ornaments—further recommends the locality to M. Bourgeois. My interpreter and I climbed a great winding marble staircase to the second floor and were received there in the utmost simplicity by an old French maid. Without the slightest formality she led us down a long hall to the library. There were three secretaries, one in uniform, opening and reading mail and writing answers in clerical longhand. Two of them sat at a big table in the center of the room, which was covered with papers.

The third, a tiny, shrunken man with a thin and faded beard and bowed shoulders—the very type of confidential secretary—sat by himself at a small table in one corner and pored over an endless series of documents with patient nearsighted eyes.

Bookcases Line Walls.
In chairs before the high bookcases which lined the walls sat half a dozen people who had appointments with M. Bourgeois. There was a British undersecretary in formal morning dress and a samonette, two French senators, a fashionably dressed woman, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE reporter and interpreter.

A secretary at length escorted us to the private study of the former prime minister. M. Bourgeois rose from behind his desk and came forward to the door to receive us. He is a short, rather heavily built man, approaching 70, with a short gray beard and big spectacles.

M. Bourgeois has no conversational English, so the questions were put to him through the interpreter, who also turned his answers back into English. "The American public is anxious," I told him, "to learn from you, as one of the greatest of French statesmen, the French idea of the proposed league of nations."

M. Bourgeois smiled and spread his hands in a wide gesture. The public opinion in France is sympathetic to the creation of—let us say—a society rather than a league of nations. We don't like the word league, as it denotes to us a fighting organization. But we believe in an international society of nations which shall have the power to discipline and, if necessary, correct nations which refuse to obey its will considered decisions.

Indorses Period of Delay.
"I think there should be a delay of some months before any member nation should be permitted to declare war on another. That will give time for an international investigation and a report, and perhaps a decision."

"It would, I am convinced, prevent most wars, particularly when it is understood that the new society will be able to use all the power of its member nations to compel obedience to its decisions."

The health of M. Bourgeois has been somewhat delicate for several years, and he has been compelled to accept a seat in any recent ministry, and also to decline to become a candidate for the presidency of the French republic. In politics he is a radical, especially anxious about social justice, and he is widely known as a student of foreign affairs.

Cut Down Armaments.
"Do you think," I asked him, "that it will be possible to adopt rules for cutting down armies and navies of the world? Do you think that drastic disarmament is practicable and probable at this time?"

"I think that rules regulating the strength of national armaments to the domestic needs of each nation should be adopted. I think we shall

O, WELL! WHAT'S A LEG MORE OR LESS?

Heroes Back from War Who Say: "We Ain't Wounded. Wait Till You See the Boys Without Arms or Eyes."



MR. HOHENZOLLERN CHIEF WOOD SAWER FOR CASTLE FIRES

MERONGEN, Wednesday, Jan. 23.—[By the Associated Press.]—Sawing wood continues to be the chief occupation of the former German emperor, who spends several hours each morning and afternoon within the castle grounds working hard, while several men servants respectfully hand him logs and then pile the short sticks in heaps for use later in the furnaces of the castle.

The shortage of coal in Holland compels the burning of wood, plentiful supplies of which are obtainable from the surrounding estate. William Hohenzollern works so well that he is able to furnish the entire consumption of the castle fires. The former emperor scarcely ever speaks to his attendants while he is at work.

There are various reports concerning the alleged intention of the former German emperor to return to Potsdam. These are based on her expressed desire to end her days at Potsdam, which she regards as her home. The former empress, it is said, has no intention of leaving her husband in Holland. Communication between the former empress and her children and grandchildren is fairly frequent by letter and telegram, but no suggestion has arisen to her joining them in Germany.

For several weeks nothing has been heard from the former crown prince, who remains virtually alone on his home on the island of Wieringen.

Balance of Power Dangerous.

"What of the old theory of the balance of power?"

"The plan of keeping peace by balancing one power or group of powers against another, has always been a failure. It results in keeping the world in a condition of unstable equilibrium, with constant danger of war as the balance shifts and varies. It is based on the belief that in the final analysis might makes right, and fundamentally unsound."

"Do you see 'necessity' for international control of certain waterways, and perhaps of railroads and straits and canals?"

"There must be a great extension of the principle of international control. How far it shall go and to what specific objects it shall be applied, are matters to be worked out in the committee. It would serve no good purpose to discuss them in advance."

Already there have been several informal discussions between Lord Robert Cecil, representing the British, and M. Bourgeois on the preliminary plans for a league of nations. This week the American representative, Dr. James Scott is the probable nominee will meet with them and the representatives of the Japanese and Italian governments are expected to take part in later discussions.

DOUBT STORY OF ITALY'S HAULING DOWN U. S. FLAG

Sea Indignity Report by
Jugo-Slavs Lacks
Confirmation.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—According to a report made public here today by the official information bureau of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, a Serbo-Croatian vessel, the Dinara, flying the American flag and having a navigation license issued by the American naval command in the Adriatic, was seized at Jelsa, Jan. 16, by Italian forces, who hauled down the American flag and carried off the ship under Italian colors.

Arrest American Captain.
"In spite of the flag and papers in order," the bureau's statement said, "the commander of the Italian troops in Jelsa ordered the captain of the vessel to follow him to the military post, where he was kept under arrest for three hours. During this time the Italian commander informed his superior officer in Starigrad (Citta Vecchia), who arrived soon with armed soldiers. They seized the vessel, hauled down the American flag, and left for Starigrad flying the Italian colors."

Neither the state nor navy department had received any confirmation of the report and doubt is expressed that Rear Admiral Niblack, commanding the American forces in the Adriatic, would under any circumstances have issued such a permit as described.

Would Not Have Authority.

His authority to do so might well be questioned, officers said, and no record could be found of an incident which could be regarded as a precedent. American registry is granted only to ships under American officers, it was declared.

Admiral Niblack was recently ordered to command the American forces in the Adriatic. He has a number of submarine chasers and some destroyers and other light vessels. Most recent reports to the department indicate that he is at Pola.

Italian embassy officials said they had heard nothing of the flag incident.

The Dinara is shown by shipping records to have been an Austrian vessel of 118 tons gross register, built at Trieste in 1888. There are no records of its recent movements.

Women Demand Franchise of French Parliament

PARIS, Jan. 23.—[Havas.]—The French League of Rights for Women has sent to the French parliament a proclamation demanding that French women be given the franchise.

LEG A TRIFLE

Gunner Frank Burgess of the Forty-first National army division towered head and shoulders over most of the boys in his artillery brigade when he sailed for France. His brawn and his grin carried him through the hardest of the fighting until one day at Chateau Thierry, when the t-sech lock from his six inch gun was sent flying from a direct German hit, taking one of his legs with it and sending him, bleeding and unconscious, into the emplacement, where he lay through the hottest of the action.

The cannoner came to Chicago yesterday in company with twenty other severely wounded Yanks.

"Hell, I ain't wounded," he explained later. "You just wait until some of the real wounded boys come in. They just got one of my legs and I'll be right as a fox after while. It's the boys without eyes an' arms you ought to make a fuss over."

The hospital party, including twenty-two patients and three hospital attendants, arrived at the Red Cross canteen in Grant park, where they were served a hot beefsteak supper and piled with cigarettes, music, and the welcome home spirit.

The party came from Debarthart hospital One, Two, and Five in New York, and is bound for Camp Dodge, Prairie avenue, one of the party, wears a citation cord, a Croix de Guerre, and a gold star, the latter in memory of his brother, killed in action.

Minister Morris Leaves Tokio for Siberian Trip

TOKIO, Wednesday, Jan. 23.—[By the Associated Press.]—Roland S. Morris, the American ambassador to Japan, left here this morning for Siberia. Mr. Morris will travel by way of Korea and Harbin, Manchuria.

A dispatch from Tokio Jan. 14 credited Tokio newspapers with the assertion that Mr. Morris would soon go to Siberia in connection with the railroad situation in that country, which at the time was in a chaotic condition.

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Suits and Overcoats
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One Block from Harrison St. Depot

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CHICAGO — NEW YORK

1 OF 3
See Announcement in
Tomorrow's Chicago Tribune

500,000 GERMAN DEATHS CAUSED BY BLOCKADE?

Assembly to Meet on Feb.
6, with Ebert Party in
Majority of Seats.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—[Delayed.]—[By the Associated Press.]—It is announced officially by the German government that a further investigation of mortality "due to the blockade" from the autumn of 1916 until the end of 1918 shows that the figures were much higher than was at first supposed.

More than 500,000 deaths, it is said, were caused by malnutrition or under-nutrition. Only civilians are included in the list, which, says the announcement, "if it errs at all it is by giving too low figures."

Only such cases were included, it is declared, as were definitely established as being due to the causes named. The officials intend to publish the complete material on which the investigations were based to "demonstrate that this is not propaganda but strictly for the purpose of establishing the facts."

Assembly Meets Feb. 6.

The German national assembly, which will convene at Weimar Feb. 6, is expected to be in session about two months. The first business before the assembly will be the selection of a provisional government, because the present government considers its existence at an end with the convening of the constituent assembly.

The assembly will then take up the adoption of a constitution. The obligation of the constituent assembly will be finished with the adoption of a constitution, but it has the right to make of itself a constituted body, and this probably will be done. In that case the assembly will be obliged to regulate tax and financial questions by legislation.

Makeup of Assembly.

BASEL, Switzerland, Jan. 23.—Reports from all the twenty-seven electoral districts in Germany, returning the full number of 421 members of the national assembly show the Majority Socialists having a plurality in the assembly with 164 votes. The distribution of the members by parties is as follows:

Majority Socialists, 164; Christian People's party, 88; Democrats, 77; German National party, 34; Minority Socialists, 24; German People's party, 23; Guelphs, 4; Bavarian Peasants' league, 4; Württemberg Peasants' league, 2; Peasants' and Workers' Democratic league, 1.

The former National Liberal party was the only party which elected no women delegates to the national assembly. The Majority Socialists elected 15 women, the Independents 3, the Democrats 4, the Clericals 7, and the Conservatives 4.

Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, failed to win a seat in the assembly in any of the constituencies where he was a candidate.

Move Army Headquarters.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—German headquarters has been transferred to Kolberg, Pomerania, according to a German wireless message received here, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg will take charge of operations to protect the German eastern frontier. The message adds that the field marshal has promised to do "everything possible to prevent the separation of Danzig from Germany."

Report Fighting in Hamburg.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23.—Dispatches from Hamburg report there was shooting Tuesday night in the neighborhood of the Central railway station, the town hall, and on the harbor front by Spartacists, who are reported to have captured two police stations.

All the theaters and restaurants have been ordered closed. The soldiers' council has decreed that all arms must be surrendered within forty-eight hours. Persons found carrying weapons will be liable to summary court-martial.

CHINA WANTS PEACE CONFERENCE TO REVISE JAPANESE TREATIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[By the Associated Press.]—Revision of the China-Japanese treaties of 1915, signed after the presentation by Japan of her twenty-one demands, will be asked at the peace conference by the Chinese delegation, according to an official statement issued here tonight by the China agency.

"The Chinese people," said the statement, "assert that the China-Japanese treaties of 1915 are in principle as much a war settlement demanding revision by the peace conference as the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and of Bucharest."

"Like these latter settlements, the China-Japanese treaties contain terms and conditions demanded by one of the belligerent powers in order to quote the opening sentence of Japan's ultimatum (May 7, 1915), under whose duress coercion China was forced to sign the document—to adjust matters to meet the new situation created by the war between Japan and Germany."

The treatment to be accorded by Japan to this Chinese claim, said the statement, "will be truth the 'acid test' of the anxiety mentioned in Viscount Uchida's speech, 'to deal in a spirit of justice and friendliness with all questions which may come up before the peace conference affecting Chinese interests.'"

To Release Enemy Property.

PEKING, Jan. 23.—The Chinese government has decided to release enemy property in China on Feb. 1. The law calls for the repatriation of enemy citizens will become effective March 1. The only exceptions will be doctors, invalids, and all persons over 60 years of age.

GERMANS WOULD FLOCK TO U. S., CONGRESS TOLD

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Thousands of Germans who fought against America are anxiously waiting for the day when they will be able to emigrate to this country, the house immigration committee was told today by Representative Johnson of South Dakota, a lieutenant in overseas infantry during the war, speaking in favor of legislation speeding immigration.

Mr. Johnson said numerous German prisoners told him they intended to come to America as soon as the war was over.

"They realized England, France, or Italy would not tolerate them," Mr. Johnson said. "The question is, Shall this country tolerate them?"

Wants Foes in U. S. Barred.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23.—A resolution calling on congress to forbid men of German and Austrian birth who abandoned their United States citizenship to fight for the central powers to return to this country and resume citizenship here was adopted by the chamber of commerce here tonight. The resolution also recommends that the returned alien enemies be deported.

RHINE JOURNEYS ON PROGRAM FOR BOYS AT COBLENZ

Four Day Leaves for Seventh Corps Men to Be Given.

BY PARKE BROWN.
[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.
[By Special Cable.]

COBLENZ, via Paris, Jan. 23.—Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico boys of the Eighty-ninth division and Texas and Oklahoma lads of the Nineteenth division are at last coming up to cross the Rhine. These two divisions, constituting the entire Seventh army corps, have been in the backwoods of the Third army area holding down more ground than the other two corps and the headquarters troops combined.

Last Saturday about 150 of their officers, headed by Maj. Gen. Haan, took what is technically known as a tactical ride—although they rode in automobiles—in order to spend the day in Coblenz. But the buck private back there guarding the borders of Luxembourg and nothing more to do than dream of the Rhine country.

Dreams to Be Realized.

Now his dreams are to be realized, for plans were completed today to bring 300 men a day into Coblenz for a four day trip. And they will not only cross the Rhine and ascend the heights of Fortress Ehrenbreitstein, but they are to have excursions up the Rhine as far as Bingen over a stretch of river of renowned beauty.

The first of the Rhine excursion steamers for the men will leave after being loaded near the bridge of Ships. An excursion boat can carry 1,500 passengers, but for the sake of comfort only 500 will be taken on the soldiers' ride, and a noon meal of coffee and sandwiches will be served on board. Five other boats will be supplied later, and the men of other army corps will then enjoy similar little Rhine journeys.

Arrangements to house the Seventh corps men in Coblenz were accomplished through the taking over of prominent magazine sites, a grain storehouse, which, according to a legend over the door, was built in 1847. To the American structure may suggest a tumbledown affair, but Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hunt, in charge of the Coblenz "leave" area, found it in excellent condition for dormitory and mess purposes. He predicts that it will be standing a hundred years hence. Upon the first floor there will be mess accommodations for a thousand, together with a Y. M. C. A. rest and reading room and a canteen. On each of the four floors above there are three large rooms, capable of accommodating eighty men each, for sleeping.

The Big Annual Event

Each January at the close of the winter season occurs the Big Event—the "clean up" of The Washington Shirt Co.'s stock. All values are grouped according to sizes. Everybody gets more than his money's worth.

Two Days Friday, Jan. 24
Only Saturday, Jan. 25

Lot No. 1 Consisting of Fine Percales, Printed Madras and other attractive weaves; neat patterns, either soft or starched cuffs. Regular \$2.00 Shirts, \$1.20 3 for \$3.50

Lot No. 2 Madras Cloths, in large variety; also including Corded and Crepe Shirts, either soft or starched cuffs. \$3.00 & \$2.50 Shirts, \$1.85 3 for \$5.00

Lot No. 3 Fiber Silk, Tub Silk, Silk Striped Madras. Excellent patterns. Large stock to select from. \$5.00 & \$4.00 Shirts, \$2.65 3 for \$7.50

THE WASHINGTON SHIRT CO.
FRED L. ROSSBACK, President

Jackson and Dearborn Dearborn and Washington Madison and La Salle, Otis Bldg. 58 E. Monroe St., Powers Bldg.

If You Were One

"Have a Grab" of the many who bought Martha Washington Candies when we had one little shop over in Hubbard Place, and who were still buying when our sugar allotments were so small, you know that the quality of "the family candies of the nation" never varied.

Yes, sugar was scarce, and the temptation was strong at times to substitute, but, really, there is only one way to get it.

Martha Washington Candies—that is with pure sugar, rich cream and wholesome chocolate. Otherwise they're not Martha Washington.

Martha Washington Candies
Chocolates, Bonbons, Caramels, 70c
the full pound.
Solid Pack Pecan Roll, the full pound, 80c
81 E. Adams St. 3221-23 Broadway
104 Wilson Ave. 17 S. Wabash Ave.
11 W. Washington St. 158 W. Jackson Bldg.

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29 East Jackson Blvd.
15 South Dearborn St.

New York Kansas City St. Paul Philadelphia

Featuring
Suits and Overcoats
at \$30

Made to your special
order

1,500 combinations in
fashions and fabrics for
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1 OF 3
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Tomorrow's Chicago Tribune

January Shoe Sale

Reduced
to \$7.85

Made in toney red
Russia calf or
gummetal.

Notwithstanding that this shoe will cost considerably more than its original price when purchased on a basis of next year's market, we've reduced it greatly in this sweeping Reduction Sale. Such reductions during a rising market mean extreme economy to you.

Other Shoes reduced to \$4.85, \$5.85, \$6.85 & \$7.85

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

If You Were One

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PROFITS CUT IN HALF LAST YEAR, SWIFT ASSERTS

Chicago Packer Denies
Charges at House
Body Hearing.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Senator Sherman of Illinois declared in the senate today that the pending \$100,000,000 bill to relieve famine in Europe was not a food measure but a campaign fund to promote Woodrow Wilson's candidacy for president of the world league of nations.

The Illinois senator's speech furnished the high explosive for today's debate on the food bill. The opposition continued its assault on the measure in such formidable array that Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee, was brought forward to take charge of the administration defense.

In a speech of warm praise of Herbert C. Hoover's work during the war Senator Hitchcock aroused much interest by a remark interpreted by many as the launching of a boom for the food administrator as the Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1920.

Hoover for President?
"Mr. Hoover stands in the heart of the American people equal to any man in the United States," Senator Hitchcock said, "and I am sure there is no man in the senate who, if he ran for president against Mr. Hoover, would be able to poll as many votes as he would poll."

"I have not any doubt," commented Mr. Swift, "that there is no man who would be able to raise so large a campaign fund."

Senator Sherman was more sarcastic than usual in his attack on President Wilson today. He referred to the president as "a modern Don Quixote" and to Col. House as "Sancho Panza."

"Wilson Campaign Fund."
"It must be remembered," he said, "for both producers and consumers."

Mr. Swift said: "Now is the critical time and the price should continue to fall. Everybody is loaded up and we have not had many shipments lately."

In his formal statement Mr. Swift discussed the federal trade commission's investigation.

"The proposed bill is the result of an investigation which was wholly one-sided," he said. "Scraps of paper and certain letters from files were taken to maintain the investigators' contention, whereas, if we had had an opportunity to explain or introduce evidence, we could have shown to any fair minded person that there is real competition in the business and that no irregular arrangements exist."

"Let me say emphatically that Swift & Co. has no agreement of any kind with other packers to control the prices of live stock or meats, to control the division of live stock purchases, or to divide the territory in the purchase or sale of products."

Open and Keen Competitors.
"There are cases in which we have cooperated with other packers in the joint ownership of general facilities, such as stockyards, but this joint action has been for the purpose of providing facilities for either did not exist or which existed in imperfect form, and such action extends in no way to the control of prices or shipments."

The packers are in open and keen competition with each other in the purchase of live stock and the sale of meats.

"Perhaps the most conclusive proof of what I say is that after investigation of over a year the trade commission is unable to deny that the profits of the packers are so small that they could be wiped out without affecting the price of live stock or the price of meat by more than a fraction of a cent a pound."

Profit Often Becomes Loss.
"This profit also fluctuates from week to week and often becomes a loss. During twenty-one weeks of the year ended June 30, 1918, for example, Swift & Co. either made no money at all or suffered an actual loss on its beef operation."

The bill before the committee to license packing plants and permit the government to take over adjuncts such as stockyards, market newspapers, and refrigerator cars, was opposed by Mr. Swift as class legislation and certain to be hurtful to the general public by crippling the industry.

"Government supervision" through

Senate Wrangle on Food Bill Continues; Sherman Attacks, and Hitchcock Defends

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"Government supervision" through

that the \$100,000,000 fund is not a food relief fund. It is a campaign fund for the president as a candidate for chairman of the peace league of the world. Strip off this insidious pretense that covers this appropriation; tell the truth about it once in a while if you must shame his Satanic majesty in doing so. I am tired unto death of the sickening pretenses by which senators console and satisfy themselves in this chamber.

"We have got to a point where everybody regards congress with open and undisguised contempt. Here is a cable dispatch from Europe on the strength of which senators in tumultuous haste fall over each other to announce support of it. There is no need for the president to be home; he can vote us much better abroad because it possesses novelty."

A Novelty for Electorate.
"We have, too, in cities like New York and Chicago, many Europeans. The Syrians have a little colony in one corner of Chicago, and they vote, and the Poles vote, and the Serbians vote, and the Germans vote, and the Italians vote. But we have now got the long distance, airplane, cable vote to direct senators what to do. It is strictly modern."

I shall vote against every appropriation hereafter unless it is absolutely indispensable to either civilian or military needs. I will no longer lend my voice or my vote here to being the Good Samaritan of the world."

Senator Hitchcock's speech was in the nature of a reply to the charges Senator Borah made yesterday that the "feed Europe" propaganda had been hatched in Chicago to help the market for packers' products long before President Wilson and Mr. Hoover went abroad.

Full access to the packers' books, was advocated by him as a "less dangerous" method of procedure.

Mayer Attacks Bill.
Far-reaching effects of the proposed packers' legislation upon other private industries were pointed out by Mr. Mayer in submitting his legal argument.

"It almost staggers you to realize to what governmental extent the powers given in this proposed law will curtail this government," Mr. Mayer said. "There are 100,000,000 consumers in this country, as against a small fraction of producers. There also are some disgruntled consumers. With this law on the statute books they will come to congress and demand that manufacturers of boots and shoes, clothing, and what not be placed under government control."

"But I do not think this law ever would be upheld by the Supreme court. The child labor law decision is the most recent of a number that declare that congress has no right to interfere with private industry."

No Chance to Testify.
Mr. Mayer emphasized the refusal of the federal trade commission to allow the packers to cross-examine witnesses or present testimony.

"This is so incomprehensible," remarked Representative Sanders of Louisiana. "I want to understand it. Do you mean to say that the federal trade commission undertook to investigate this great industry and gave the industry no opportunity to be heard?"

"Most decidedly," Mr. Mayer replied. "The food control bill is far from being as comprehensive and powerful, as controlling and tyrannical, as this bill you are now considering."

The convention also adopted many resolutions urging changes in the method of administering the public lands and the national forests, advocating a protective tariff on live stock and meat products, and regulation of imports of cattle and hides from Mexico so as to detect those which have been stolen from American ranches.

Resolutions opposing government ownership of the railroads and urging early return of the roads to private control under adequate federal regulation; favoring federal licensing and regulation of packers and stockyards, but opposing government ownership of marketing facilities; advocating universal training for perparedness, and endorsing the federal woman suffrage amendment were adopted today at the closing session.

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To show the administration's attitude towards the packers, Senator Hitchcock made public a letter written by President Wilson to Mr. Hoover in February of last year. The letter follows:

"My Dear Mr. Hoover: May I not call your attention to this important point: There is a pressing need of the full cooperation of the packing trade, of every officer and employee, in the work of hurrying provisions abroad. Let the packers understand that they are engaged in a war service, in which they must take orders and act together under the direction of the food administration if the food administration requires. Cordially and sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson."

Senator Hitchcock declared if it had not been for Mr. Hoover the packers would have made much more money.

"This attack on this bill, this attack on a man who is off in Europe, is a stab in the back which is utterly unworthy," he said. "There is not an official of the United States who has rendered greater services than Mr. Hoover has, and to my mind it is an outrageous thing to make these attacks during his absence."

Cummins Against 'Idle Dream.'
Senator Cummins of Iowa strongly criticized the bill, declaring it was destined solely to aid in the creation of new nations in eastern Europe. "It is an idle dream," he said, "for the United States to try to assume the guardianship of the whole world."

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania read a telegram from C. H. Canby, former president of the Chicago board of trade, saying he was reliably informed \$20,000,000 already had been expended for supplies without any authority of law. Mr. Canby thought there should be an investigation.

Traffic Slump in December.
Preliminary reports to the railroad administration indicate that freight traffic fell off in December, with the virtual stopping of great food shipments destined for Europe and the cessation of the hauling of other war material, while expenses could not be reduced materially.

This condition sent the net earnings of 195 principal railroads—those having annual operating revenues of more than \$1,000,000.

Receipts from freight, passenger, express, and other transportation during the year amounted to approximately \$4,875,000,000, or \$332,000,000 more than in the previous year. Operating expenses jumped to about \$3,971,000,000, or about \$1,119,000,000 more than in the preceding year.

Wages 45 Per Cent Higher.
The railroad administration accounts now report that \$2,346,000,000 was paid out last year to the 2,000,000 railway employees. The wage level at the end of 1918 was a little more than 45 per cent higher than at the

beginning of the year, when the government assumed control.

Prospects for improvement of the earnings situation this year depend mainly on whether business during the readjustment period continues active. Indications point to a reduction of traffic, and consequently to reduced earnings, according to the railroad administration.

Director General Hines has stated that no consideration was given to any rate increase, but he believes no general reductions can be made this year.

SEEN RUNAWAY WITH \$1,700.
Philip M. Borquet, 17 years old, of Worcester, Mass., is being sought by the police. He is believed to have stolen \$1,700 belonging to his parents and left in this general direction.

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RAIL EARNINGS SHOW 1918 DROP OF \$250,000,000

December Likely to Make
Poorest Exhibit of
All Months.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Railroads in 1918, under government control and unusual war conditions, earned about \$718,000,000, or \$250,000,000 less than in 1917, \$370,000,000 less than in the record year of 1916, and about the same as in 1915.

This became apparent today on the basis of definite reports to the interstate commerce commission of earnings of 195 principal railroads—those having annual operating revenues of more than \$1,000,000.

Receipts from freight, passenger, express, and other transportation during the year amounted to approximately \$4,875,000,000, or \$332,000,000 more than in the previous year. Operating expenses jumped to about \$3,971,000,000, or about \$1,119,000,000 more than in the preceding year.

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HOOVER SAYS HE SEEMS TO BE COSTLY 'FRIEND' OF PACKERS

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, made a statement today in reply to criticisms of him in the United States senate during a recent debate. "I apparently emerge in a new light as the friend of the Chicago packers," Mr. Hoover said. "At the same time the mail brings a report from Swift & Co. blaming the food administration for reducing their profits by \$10,000,000 during the last year. I do not imagine the packers would appreciate a wide circle of such friends."

"I notice also that I committed a crime by holding the October joint conference of farmers and representatives of forty small packers, as well as the big packers, together with representatives of allied governments for the purpose of settling on a price for exports of pork that would give the American farmer a square deal and a distribution of orders that would protect the small packers."

"We have even tried to secure the continuance of these war arrangements through the armistice period and the opening of other markets, because the packers were at his duty and produced goods."

"If the American farmer and the small packer now feel that these arrangements are wrong it would be the greatest burden of our shoulders if we could know it quickly. The British government is particularly anxious to be relieved from these arrangements."

Traffic Slump in December.
Preliminary reports to the railroad administration indicate that freight traffic fell off in December, with the virtual stopping of great food shipments destined for Europe and the cessation of the hauling of other war material, while expenses could not be reduced materially.

President Wilson Given Triumphal Welcome in Italy During His Recent Visit

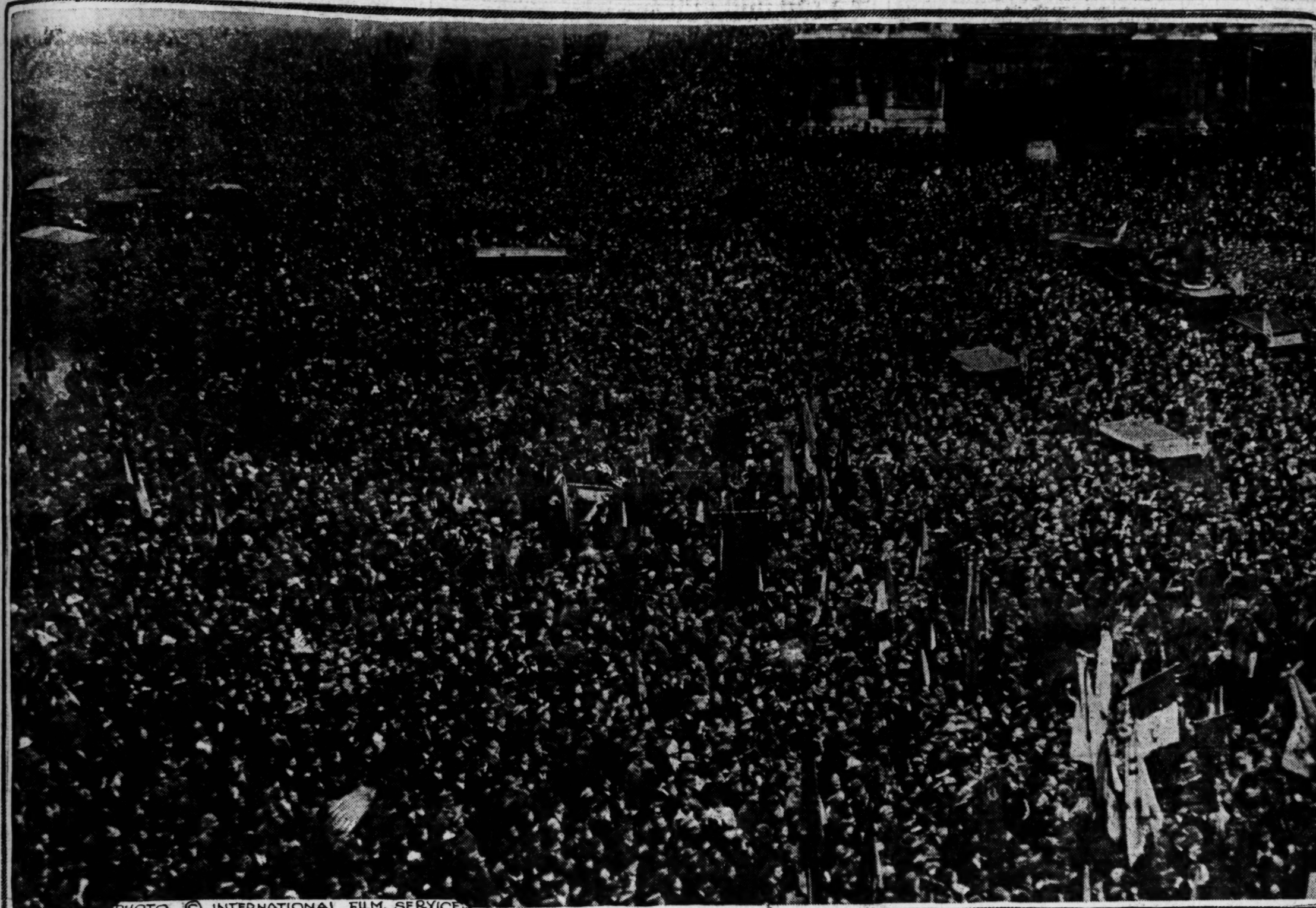


PHOTO. © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE.



PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE.

NOWHERE HAS MR. WILSON BEEN GREETED WITH MORE JOYOUS ENTHUSIASM DURING HIS EUROPEAN TRIP THAN IN ITALY—This tremendous crowd before the cathedral in Milan is waiting for him to appear on the balcony of the hotel, where he was entertained by the officials of the city and Italian government.



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THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY IN THE COLISEUM—Everywhere that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson went they were followed by large crowds. The picture shows a crowd of school children watching the American visitors.



© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

LEAVING THE COLISEUM—This snapshot shows the president and Mrs. Wilson on their way to their motor after an extended inspection of the great Roman amphitheater.



PRESIDENT WILSON AND KING VICTOR EMMANUEL LEAVING THE RAILROAD STATION AT ROME FOR THE ROYAL PALACE—Great crowds lined the streets as the sovereign and his distinguished guest passed, and gave the party one continued ovation.



PHOTOS © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE QUEEN OF ITALY AND MRS. WILSON DRIVING TO THE ROYAL PALACE—Queen Margherita was at the railway station with the king to welcome the president and his wife on their arrival. They followed the president and the king in the formal entry of the American visitors into Rome.

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Shoe Bills
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Chicago Tribune

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1857.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1895, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune assumes no responsibility for their return or for their safe custody or return.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1.—South shore—south park plan.
- 2.—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3.—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4.—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other terminals.
- 5.—Build boulevards along the drainage canal and connect them with the park system.
- 6.—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

WILSON SHOWS A WAY OUT.

President Wilson earns unqualified approval in his treatment of the Russian question. Surely there is no more sensible way of getting at the heart of the tumult than to meet with representatives of all the Russian revolutionary movements and talk it over.

There has been more or less of a sentiment that because some of the Russians, probably a very large percentage, do not choose to think and act as do the more western civilizations, there was nothing left to do but loose the machine guns on them. The chief difficulty with that plan is that there is no definite means of determining what to kill. We might kill the wrong ones, while the survivors would remain unconvinced.

It is at least reasonable to assume that a majority of the Russians want to do the right thing. They presumably want decent government, good homes, personal liberty, three square meals, and a measure of happiness. It would be hardly just to think the Russians prefer to revert to barbaric types and find their emotional satisfaction in killing each other. It is true that some groups seem to believe themselves endowed with a sort of reverse divine right, which authorizes them to seek automatic privileges through blood. But it is doubtful if the majority takes much interest in this unwholesome program.

One of the troubles of the Russian majority is that it does not know where to turn. At each cross roads there is an army of some new and dubious design, led by a strange type of radical. This army forces ahead until it meets another and stronger, which it must join or be killed. The forging, and joining, and killing go on. Now and again an ambitious contingent defects from the main group and starts a counter revolution. Its logical prey is the population at large. And a new system of killing and joining starts. Where does the muddle get to?

On top of all this, instead of finding a friendly world toward which to turn, there was, until Mr. Wilson appeared, a very promising chance that the muddle would find the rest of the world coldly surveying him over the peep sights of rifles. Surely nothing was to be accomplished by turning the armies and navies of the world upon a people whose principal offense seems to lie in that they do not know "where they are at."

A representation from the peace conference will meet delegates from the various Russian governmental establishments and endeavor to diagnose the case. Mr. Wilson is right in approaching the situation with kindness and a disposition to throw all reasonable safeguards about Russia.

THE BEST WELCOME.

It is a fine thing to give a generous welcome to the soldiers and sailors returning from active service; we cannot do less than express our sincere appreciation of their patriotic effort. But, as the Illinois Manufacturers' association suggests, the truest appreciation will consist in providing an opportunity to get employment for every one of them who wants it. The test of the sincerity of our welcome will be the extent to which we fulfill this obligation.

Economists are agreed that the simplest and most expedient method of meeting the situation is to undertake the construction of public improvements on an extensive scale. Here in Illinois the manufacturers' association estimates it would be possible to start \$250,000,000 worth of public works almost immediately. For this city alone the Chicago plan commission has laid out a program which would involve the expenditure of a large share of that sum. And these improvements are urgently needed. They are not new projects evolved over night; they have been discussed for years. They have the endorsement of practically all civic organizations. The Ogden avenue extension, the new Union and Illinois Central terminals, the Twelfth street viaduct, the straightening of the river, and so on—all of these are of obvious necessity and obvious utility.

We need not assume that such projects will furnish direct employment for the soldiers, though many of them will undoubtedly take advantage of the opportunity. But there will be many others who will desire employment in occupations quite unrelated to public improvements. The great advantage of these improvements will be in stimulating other forms of industry, thereby opening up a great variety of opportunities for employment. The present transition period is one of uncertainty for industry, and nothing, perhaps, could better stabilize business conditions than the inauguration of a comprehensive program of public construction. The money spent for materials and supplies would assist in one way and the money spent in wages would assist in another.

Thus far nearly all public authorities, both local and national, seem to have been following a policy of trusting to luck. There has been little or no effort to coordinate demobilization with plans for reconstruction. If the national government falls in its obligation to the returning soldiers and sailors there is all the more reason why our state and

municipal authorities should not hesitate to do whatever they can. And the most immediate thing is to get started on public works. There is no time to be lost.

PACKERS AND FOOD SERVICE.

We do not feel competent to say whether the packing business has been conducted honestly or not. A great many persons allege there has been monstrous subversion of the people's interests. Mr. Armour maintains, with a sturdy showing of figures, that the packers have centralized food distribution and have been the means of feeding the nation with a system of approaching perfection.

The opponents of the packers, that is, those who propose government control of the Union Stock Yards and railroad control of refrigerator cars, maintain that past performance is not a fair basis of acceptance of the packers' pleadings for continued freedom of operation. It is alleged that absolute control of refrigerator cars by the packers gives them an enormous authority over distribution which cannot fail to operate against public policy.

It is demanded that refrigerator cars be placed at the disposal of shippers generally; that the packers shall not occupy a preferred position with the railroads by controlling the movement of such cars, and that it is nonsense for the packers to declare they would not be competently served by railroad owned refrigerator cars.

All of these allegations may be valid; or they may not. There is one great issue involved and that is service to the people. In this respect the problem of food distribution is akin to railroad service. The public at large is first to be considered.

It may be said for Mr. Armour that his claims for service must be granted. We do not now speak of prices. The price of meat, the manner in which live stock is bought, the relations of the packers to each other, and the relations of the packers to the common carriers and other means of distribution cannot be said to affect the question: "Is meat distributed?" For, unquestionably, the country has been well served from a strict point of delivery.

If, then, it can be conceded that delivery of meat and other packers' food products has been uninterrupted and dependable, there is a point made by the packers. Mr. Armour claims this delivery has been made possible solely by the packers' control of refrigerator cars. He claims also that the railroads are incompetent to fulfill the obligations that long custom has created as of the packers to the public.

It would be difficult to say, reflecting over the railroads' record of the last year or two, whether it would be advisable to trust to them such an important function as delivering food to the public. The friends of private ownership probably would sniff at the idea; the friends of government ownership would likely hold it the railroads' most sacred trust.

But whether the government exercises control over the packers or not, whether the government takes over the railroads or not, the issue of service remains supreme. It might be well to give some heed to Mr. Armour's suggestions in that respect. The packers have been operating a gigantic hogswill; but they have been delivering the goods. Abolish the hogswill, if there is one, but let us by all means preserve the service to the public.

BLOCKADING GERMANY.

The returns from the German elections seem to indicate that Germany desires a stable, democratic government under the control of the moderate Socialists. The reputation of the Spartacists and their program of civil war appears to be complete. We have reason to hope that Germany will establish an orderly government with which the allied countries can carry on necessary international transactions.

If this proves to be the case, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the allies to make an early revision of their present policy with reference to the blockade. The argument in favor of modifying the blockade does not rest on any sentimental sympathy for Germany; it rests on very practical considerations.

For one thing, we do not want a condition of disorder to exist in Germany because of its possible evil influence on the rest of the world. In so far as short ration causes disorder we have it in our power to assist the moderates and the supporters of constitutional government. But more important is our determination to make Germany pay for the devastation and ruin she has wrought in the war. We imagine that one of the planks in the Spartacist platform is the repudiation of all war obligations, including indemnities. If we hope to collect these penalties—and the justice of imposing them is unquestioned—we must not only give them support we can to the establishment of a stable government but we must permit Germany to resume her normal economic and industrial life.

That permission must, of course, be closely safeguarded. It may be presumed the allies have hitherto refused to lift the blockade for fear Germany might seek to recover her military power. But the blockade is entirely in the hands of the allies, and there is no reason why it could not be adjusted to prevent any recrudescence of German militarism and at the same time permit the German people to pay off their international indebtedness. Probably allied manufacturers and exporters are anxious to keep Germany out of foreign markets as long as possible, but there is more than a question whether this would not ultimately prove a shortsighted policy.

There is a twofold danger in dealing with Germany. On the one hand, we are likely to allow our hatred to override our common sense. On the other hand, there is the possibility of our being duped by sentimental appeals to our clemency. The course of sanity is to approach the problem in as rational a frame of mind as possible.

Editorial of the Day

"TEDDY."

[New York Tribune.]

Millions who have no spokesmen to make articulate their emotions, who lack words to express their grief, mourn Theodore Roosevelt surely quite as sincerely as those who fill papers with their tributes and draw up resolutions of regret.

These mute mourners are the boys of America. In their Pantheon Theodore Roosevelt, hero of San Juan, mighty hunter, slayer of lion, bear, wolf, and panther, explorer, occupied a throne more exalted even than Frank Meriville's and Nick Carter's, far above the history embedded heroes of G. A. Henry.

He was the eternal boy. His were the boy's enthusiasms and unlimited capacity for swift movement of body and brain. And the boys shall mourn the passing of this full colored, virile man long after grief has faded from older and colder hearts and minds, untouched by the eternal dawn.

WORLD LABOR TO FORE

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

[By Special Cable.]

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The international labor question has been thrown into a position of prime importance in the world peace settlement by being placed on the program for the first day. The end in view is to place in the peace treaty and as one of the essential purposes of the league of nations the principle of regulation by international agreement of certain labor conditions, including the protection of women and children in industry, sanitary conditions, and hours of labor.

The idea finds support in the recent development of international labor protection, in the tremendous increase in power and unity of labor during the war, and in the organization already existing in various national labor organizations. The labor advocates propose the league of nations establish a labor bureau to deal with these problems.

The proposal of international labor protection is not new. It first entered into European diplomacy in Switzerland in 1878 and obtained support in the congress for the protection of labor at Zurich in 1897, in the conference of Berlin in 1890, and the congress of Paris in 1909.

It took permanent form with the establishment of an international union for the legal protection of labor in 1901, and out of which came the first international match producing nations except one. The Fontaine-Luzette agreement of April, 1904, by which France agreed to protect the Italian laborer who moved to France against any abridgment of the right to accident compensation and to prevent abuses of child labor.

Italy at the same time agreed to meet complaints of French industry about the faulty enforcement of Italian labor laws, and both nations agreed at future conferences to consider the standardization of certain labor regulations.

This was followed by the Berne international labor convention of 1906, which condemned the employment of yellow phosphorus in the match industry. As a result, it since has been prohibited by all the important match producing nations except one. It also advocated nightly rest of eleven hours for women in industry, which since has generally obtained.

At the Berne conference in 1913, where all the large European nations were represented, two items were recommended for international agreement: namely, to prohibit industrial night labor for workers under 16 and a ten hour day for all women and males under 16.

The war broke off international cooperation in this form, but resulted in the creation of a new movement, which now is culminating in the situation at the start of the peace conference. Old agreements, the prohibition of child labor, the prohibition of night labor for women and adolescents, and protection against occupational diseases are American proposals.

The labor organizations of the central powers and neutrals, the German, Italian, and Belgian labor unions, approved the Leeds program, thus assuring agreement among the labor organizations of the allied, neutral, and central nations on policies which labor will seek to press before the peace conference.

A little over a year ago the American federation at Buffalo in annual convention adopted resolutions urging that the following proposals should be incorporated in the world peace settlement: No article of commerce is to be transported or delivered in international trade which is the manufacture of which children under 16 were employed. The basic eight hour day is not to be exceeded in commerce and industry.

Compulsory labor federation, which was accepted by the British, French, Italian, and Belgian labor organizations in May, 1916, and led to the Leeds congress, which formulated the program. It was declared the peace treaty should "assure the working classes of every country free from international capitalist competition, a minimum of moral and material guarantees relative to the right of employment, the right of labor organization, change of residence, social insurance, hygienic conditions, and security of labor."

The Leeds program also urged freedom of work in any country under equal conditions with its nationals. It called for the establishment in all countries of laws covering sickness, accident, and unemployment, and the right of punishment for crime only through a trial by jury.

The French chamber of deputies recently went on record as favoring the international protection of labor as of special importance to France in view of the economic situation in Germany.

The British labor party, too, in analyzing war aims, urged an international agreement for enforcement in all countries for laws on factory conditions, hours of labor, and the prevention of sweating and unhealthy trades.

Regarding the connection between these labor programs and the various socialist congresses, particularly the international socialist congresses set up at Berne, it pointed out the labor plans contained specific proposals for a minimum of moral and humanitarian legislation, while the socialist conferences are aiming at the socialization of the state.

PREDICT GIANT AIR FREIGHTERS

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

[Copyright, 1919.]

LONDON, Jan. 23.—[By Wireless.]—Visions of mighty aircraft soaring over continents and oceans at a speed greater than that of an express train and carrying freight equal to the contents of a twenty truck are conjured up by the "notes on airships for commercial purposes" issued by the air ministry.

Among the striking points contained in this document are future airships which it is predicted will be built of steel, and will be capable of about five times the capacity of the German Zeppelin, and 6,000 horse power, carrying freight of 200 tons at a maximum speed of more than eighty-five miles an hour. These levitations, 1,100 feet long and 150 feet high, could stay in the air for three weeks, and possess a range of 20,000 miles, or nearly once round the world.

With a crew of six officers and twenty-six men they could go on a long cruise, link up continents, and cross oceans by means of stations 2,000 to 3,000 miles apart, and bring New York within a leisurely three days' journey of London. The larger the airship, the greater its efficiency.

Nine airship stations and a number of airships now used by the admiralty may soon be available for commercial purposes. It is made clear in these notes that there will be no commercial competition between the airship and the airplane. The airship, says the report, is essentially a long distance, weight carrying craft, as compared with the short distance, high speed airplane.

For example, the continent service could run from Lisbon to New York, passengers being taken to Lisbon from Paris, Rome, etc., by airplane. In this the war airplane would compete with the train and the airship with the steamer, over which it would have the advantage of reducing the average time of transit at least 50 per cent.

In 1914 the average endurance of the German rigid airship at a cruising speed was under 500 miles an hour, and the maximum full speed about 75 miles an hour.

In 1918, with the German L-70 class of 2,195,000 cubic feet capacity, the endurance at forty-five miles per hour has risen to 177.5 hours, and the maximum full speed to seventy-seven miles per hour. The British R-35 class of 2,720,000 cubic feet capacity has an estimated cruising endurance at forty-five miles per hour of 211 hours, thirty-four hours greater than the German L-70 class.

The cost of a 10,000,000 cubic feet airship is estimated between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. Official statistics show that only one airship has been lost in this country, the endurance at forty-five miles per hour of 33,500 hours have been lost, and over 2,500,000 miles were covered during the war. The case referred to the flight was an experimental one, with a new type of ship, and the cause has since been ascertained and eliminated.



How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright, 1919: By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

TRYING TO CHEAT NATURE.

"H" had been perfectly healthy until six years ago, when fear of approaching baldness led him to consult a well known skin specialist. The doctor told him that baldness was due sometimes to auto-intoxication, and asked him if he was constipated. He said he never had been, but this did not discourage the skin specialist, who said that stasis might still be present and the bowel movements insufficient. This sounded plausible, and he began to take cathartics every day.

"Before long he was going from physician to physician in search of stronger purgatives. He saw a prominent physician, who found what he thought was an abnormality in the colon and gave a gloomy prognosis. Later he went to a prominent surgeon, who promised to cure him by removing his appendix. There were several other physicians who gave him hope, but he was now desperate and ready for anything that promised relief from the auto-intoxication which he believed would sooner or later ruin his mind.

"The operation brought no relief, whereupon the surgeon explained that there were so many kinks in the bowels that nothing but removal of the large intestine would now do him any good. It was in regard to the advisability of this procedure that he consulted me.

"I found him a nearly perfect specimen of humanity, with as normal a digestive tract as one could wish to see. What stasis he had was in his rectum. Sunday morning, when he did not have to rush for his train, he generally had an unaided bowel movement, which was the main event in his week. I suggested that if he would leave his bowels alone he might go back to the normal condition from which he had started. After several hours of argument he agreed to my proposal. His bowels moved after three days of anxious waiting, and they have been moving satisfactorily ever since.

"His colon no longer dominates his mental processes, but has receded into the background where it belongs. He still feels the classic symptoms at times, but they do not bother him any more, because the element of fear is gone. Now that he knows that no harm is being done to his body he is perfectly willing to leave his colon to its own devices.

"Many others who have been cured in the same way tell me that it was only this fear that made them act so foolishly about their bowels."

No, the above was not written by a Christian Scientist. It was written by the brilliant man who wrote that the present epidemic of influenza was due to fear started by the Germans in July, 1918. It is a real experience, related by Alvarez, a specialist in bowel troubles, in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The story fails to state whether the man is still bald, but otherwise the story is complete enough in its details. There will be many people to whom this story by Alvarez holds the mirror up to the experiences of their own lives. And, to

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER.

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1807 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago association on legal assistance to soldiers and sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be inclosed. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

UNITS IN DIVISIONS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—We see so much about certain divisions returning and then again certain battalions which they say are not a part of a division. This is very confusing; can you give a general statement about which units are attached to divisions? Aren't there some engineer units in a division?

The units in each division are infantry brigades, composed of infantry regiments; cavalry brigades and artillery regiments; trench mortar batteries, machine gun and field signal battalions, ammunition train, supply train and headquarters train. Some of the regiments of engineers are attached to divisions, but many are engaged in reconstruction work in France.

THE ARMY POSTOFFICES. Kankakee, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—The Engineer Third division included many Ohio men. The engineer regiment in this division is the Third Hundred and Eighth. At present they are located at Le Mans, France.

There are over 200 army postoffices, some of which are located at cities or towns and others are attached to divisions. A. P. O. 728 is located at Moxes sur Loire.

NO MAIL TO GERMANY. Oak Park, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—Will you please tell me if letters from United States to divisions in Germany are being delivered yet?

They are not. Mrs. J. S.

MANY QUESTIONS ANSWERED. B. Alexander.—The 309 sanitary train is in the Eighty-fourth division. The entire division is still at Le Mans, France.

Mr. Lums.—The One Hundred and Twelfth trench mortar battery is in the Thirty-seventh division now in Chateauvieux. The entire division has been cited for an early convey home, but no definite date has been announced. When the units in this division have completed preparation for return, plans for embarkation will be made and announced.

E. A. O.—The One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry band will come home with the One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry regiment. This unit is in the Forty-first division and may be expected to return soon.

Miss Hill.—A. P. O. 705 is located at Bordeaux.

Anna Zeck.—The Eighty-third division is now in Aubry-Prance. The Thirty-third division and are now preparing to return.

The Sixth division is not a part of the occupation army. Suggest that you telegraph to the adjutant general of the army, Washington, D. C., about your brother.

G. Carney.—From your brother's address, he is in the Sixteenth division, which is now a part of the occupation army in Germany. The latest reported location was Daun, Wittich, and Berncastel. A. P. O. 775 is located at Le Mans, France. We advise that you follow your brother's instructions and not name this postoffice number in his address any more.

E. S. Marshall.—The Forty-second division is occupying the district of Abweiler, in Germany. He was who enlisted for the duration of the war really enlisted to serve through the existing emergency, which means that

THE BRIDE'S MOTHER

[From the Nashville Tennessean.]



FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

NEW STREET NOT CONTEMPLATED. Chicago, Jan. 22.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Are there any proposed plans for a street running south from Division to Siegel street, between Wells and Sedgwick?

We do not know of any proposed plans for a street running south from Division to Siegel street, between Wells and Sedgwick. But if such an improvement is desired and the property owners will submit a petition to the board of local improvements, the matter will receive proper consideration.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN, Secretary Board of Local Improvements.

LIGHTING NORTH AUSTIN AVENUE. Chicago, Jan. 22.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Why in the latest between Chicago avenue and Division street, the only light we ever have is when the moon shines.

It is expected that permanent electric light service will be installed when this street is improved by special assessment. The west half of this street is controlled by the village of Oak Park, which is represented by the west Chicago park commissioners. Superintendent and Engineer, West Chicago Park Commissioners.

FILLING HAS IMPROVED ALLEY. Chicago, Jan. 22.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Why in the latest between George street, Oakdale avenue, Herndon street, and Racine avenue being filled. We are already aware above grade. It looks as though some one were using it rather than going to the dump.

Prevention is given to put two loads of clinders in this alley to accommodate the traffic using the wholesale markets abutting thereon. This greatly improved its condition and it is now as good shape as an unpaved alley can be. We see no cause for complaint.

F. S. MITCHELL, Superintendent of Streets.

CHILDREN BORN AT SEA. Kiel, Wis., Jan. 22.—[To the Friend of the People.]—To what country would a child born on the ocean en route either

to this country or to Europe belong? Children born of alien parents are citizens of a foreign country within the limits of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which a vessel belongs.

COLLECTING GERMAN CLAIMS. Chicago, Jan. 22.—[To the Friend of the People.]—My father died on Jan. 1, 1918. He carried life insurance with four companies, all in Germany. These companies were at that time notified of his death but no answer was received to date. Policies are in my mother's possession. Which, in your opinion, is the best way to collect on these policies? My father was never a citizen of Germany and died an American citizen.

I know of no way in which your policy in German companies can be collected upon. Communication is resumed after peace has been declared. The amount you will receive is a problem. As German money is very much depreciated and the market has probably been heavy. I venture a suggestion that if your father was an American citizen and never lived in Germany he may have done much better. He may have carried his insurance in America.

NOT A LEGAL RESERVE. Vandalla, Ill., Jan. 21.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Will you kindly tell me whether the American Indemnity company of Chicago is or is not a legal reserve insurance company? Their sickness and accident, possibly other insurance. Is it good for its contract?

The American Indemnity of Chicago is a legal reserve insurance company. Its legal reserve companies are life companies and their concern with sickness and accident insurance on the mutual basis. It is good for its contracts provided the health of its members can be enforced. I am sure about all short of meeting its obligations. Not being a stock company it does not have the protection of capital stock and the surplus.

THE BALANCE OF POWER. Oak Park, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—It has been given out that the European policy of trying to maintain a balance of power is all wrong. Could the views of many, and may influence the views of many more. One can have more than 6,000,000 lives as over \$100,000,000 of treasure. As other conditions the alliance plan, which has failed so miserably to preserve the peace of Europe.

This "balance of power" is really a very simple proposition. The Europeans' view with alarm and try to prevent any nation, or alliance of nations, obtaining the preponderance of power. It is self-evident that the present war and the somewhat similar Napoleonic upheaval were not caused by the principle of "balance of power" but by the desire of one nation to obtain the preponderance of power. This principle, that principle, not being maintained, in each case one nation has been able to obtain the preponderance of power, and from the preponderance has aspired to world domination.

From our supposedly safe distance we have looked somewhat disdainfully at the efforts of the European nations to preserve this "balance of power" and to prevent any nation, or alliance of nations, obtaining the preponderance of power. It is self-evident that the present war and the somewhat similar Napoleonic upheaval were not caused by the principle of "balance of power" but by the desire of one nation to obtain the preponderance of power. This principle, that principle, not being maintained, in each case one nation has been able to obtain the preponderance of power, and from the preponderance has aspired to world domination.

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From our supposedly safe distance we

LIEUT. FORGAN BACK FROM WAR; 2,526 ON ORIZABA

Only One Transport Gets
Through Fog to Dock
at Hoboken.

BY C. V. JULIAN.

New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—With a heavy fog blanketing New York harbor only one of the transports due in this port was able to make its pier at Hoboken today. This was the Orizaba, out of Brest with 2,526 men on board. It looked like a phantom ship as it groped its way to dock until the cheers and roiling songs of the doughboys on board dispelled any doubt of its reality.

Held in the grip of a fog which extended many miles at sea, more than a dozen transports are feeling their way to this port. Many of them are now long overdue, for rough weather preceded the fog, further delaying their progress.

In the fifty-second ammunition train, which returned on the Orizaba, were many men from Chicago and Illinois, but none of them was wounded, although they had been in action for several months. They were enlisted men who were sent from Chicago to Jefferson Barracks and from there to California, where the unit was organized.

Among them was Sergt. Maj. John F. Julian of Whiting, Ind., senior sergeant major on board the ship.

Lieut. Forgan an Arrival.

Lieut. David R. Forgan Jr. of 1113 Greenwood avenue, Evanston, Ill., of the headquarters company of the Thirty-fifth division, was wounded in the war. He was in the St. Mihiel and Argonne drives, but was not wounded, coming home sick.

Wear the Croix de Guerre.

Sergt. Maj. Chester A. Tinker of Gary, Ind., came back wearing the Croix de Guerre, with palm, and has been recommended for the D. S. C. After being wounded in the Champagne, he undertook a personally conducted campaign against a German machine gun nest, captured it, took twenty-six prisoners, and brought them back to camp unaided.

Sergt. Michael Harding of 3832 Polk street, Chicago, member of the Fifth Marines, won the Croix de Guerre, with palm, at Sollesens, where he was wounded in the right leg by a machine gun bullet.

Blankenship Twice Wounded.

Sergt. August Blankenship of Mulberry Grove, Ill., of the Eighty-second company of the Sixth Marines, was wounded in the left knee at Chateau Thierry and in the right arm in the Champagne. His first wound was a minor one, so he was out of the lines but a short time and participated in all the big battles in which the Marines were engaged. He is a veteran of Haysi and San Domingo, and now wears the Croix de Guerre. Speaking of losses by the Marines, he said 1,735

TWO HUNDRED WOUNDED MEN ON WAY TO ILLINOIS CAMPS

Newport News, Va., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Wounded or ill from exposure in overseas fighting, more than 200 troops this afternoon left here for Fort Sheridan and Camp Grant, Ill. Most of them claim Chicago or other Illinois cities for their home.

The hospital train is due to reach Chicago some time Saturday night or early Sunday morning.

Capt. F. W. McClave, medical corps, and six enlisted men will look after the men during the trip to Camp Grant. First Lieutenant C. Simpson and twelve enlisted men will look after those going to Fort Sheridan. Forty-seven men are going to Sheridan and 167 to Grant. There are eleven coaches in the train.

To Fort Sheridan.

The following are going to Fort Sheridan:

SERGEANTS.

F. D. McGrady, E. L. Ison.

T. W. Loggans, H. R. Jones.

James George.

CORPORALS.

W. G. Hunt, E. W. Bates.

Vincent Hartigan, J. T. Ray.

PRIVATES.

Chester Treer, Henry Connell.

C. H. Bindz, C. E. O'Neill.

Robert Allen, C. H. Beech.

Allen Bresler, F. R. Kergmann.

Eugene Sheridan, Ouis Carpenter.

Roy Bramblett, Victor Crusing.

Floyd Hoover, August B. Webb.

Charles J. Ellis, W. H. Fairbert.

Latham Ellis, J. W. Nelson.

Mike Makler.

To Camp Grant.

The following are going to Camp Grant:

SERGEANTS.

Leater B. Lindsay, Ellis Fulford.

men were used up by one company alone. (A company consists of 250 men.)

Chaplain Charles Williams of 1433 West Decatur street, Decatur, Ill., was gassed in July at Chateau Thierry. After that he served as depot chaplain at the Signal Corps base. Before the war he was pastor of the First Christian church at Kewanee, Ill.

Killed Him as Traitor.

Private Robert O. Barker of 1130 North Karlov avenue, Chicago, of the Sixth Field artillery, was wounded in the knee by a machine gun bullet at Sollesens on July 30.

Private Norman D. Dubuque of 487 Helen street, Detroit, told of killing a German soldier who said he had a wife and six children in Milwaukee.

"Just as I went at him he began to yell 'Kamerad,' so I stopped, and when he addressed me in English I began to question him," Dubuque said. "He said he had a wife and six children in Milwaukee. When I found he came from America and was fighting against us, I told him he had to fight and went at him with my bayonet. He won't go back to Milwaukee."

Lieut. John A. Dugan of 1524 East Sixty-seventh street and Capt. Charles P. Lewellen of Murphysboro, Ill., were among the officers on the Orizaba who were invalided home on account of illness.

Soldier Retracts Charge

Against Three A. P. L. Men

Phillip J. Barry, acting division superintendent of the local bureau of investigation of the department of justice, yesterday made public a letter written by Tony Jonas, a discharged soldier from Camp Grant, in which Jonas retracts a charge of robbery he had made against three members of the American Protective league. Jonas was arrested by operatives who said he was intoxicated. A bottle of whiskey was found in his coat pocket. Jonas claimed the operatives robbed him of \$26.50 and put the bottle of whiskey in his pocket. The A. P. L. men are C. B. Hopkins, W. G. Ailer, and A. Ehrenberg.

RICHBERG WANTS UTILITIES BODY SHORN OF POWER

Repeal of the act creating the state public utilities commission, or amending it so as to exclude Chicago from the jurisdiction of the commission, is the only logical way to have "home rule" of public utility corporations restored to the city.

Donald R. Richberg, special counsel for the city council in gas litigation matters, made this statement yesterday before the city council committee on gas, oil, and electric light. He was opposing the city's repeal of the 1917 gas standard ordinance, which had been asked by Ald. Edward F. Culleton.

Mr. Richberg said the gas consumers were saved from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 through the passage of the 1917 ordinance. This measure reduced the candle power of the gas supplied by the Peoples' Gas Light and Coke company and is the same standard as required by the state commission.

Aldermen Kostner, Olsen and Moran were appointed a subcommittee of the city council committee on health to investigate the cause of the "poison gas wave" which swept over the Lawndale district last Saturday night. Sanitary Inspector Ball and City Gas Supervisor Abele will aid the subcommittee.

GIRL HURRYING FROM HER WORK KILLED BY CAR

Miss Roseline Coleman, 16 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coleman, 136 South Whipple street, was instantly killed last night when struck by a street car on her way home from work. The girl was employed by the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply company at 1066 West Adams street.

The accident occurred at Western avenue and Flournoy street.

STELK REFUSES CHANGE OF VENUE FOR RICHEIMER

Judge Stelk in the Automobile court yesterday refused to grant a change of venue in the case of Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank S. Richeimer, cited to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court for statements alleged to have been made concerning the Channon-Springer Red Cross controversy with the judge.

Affidavits, one by Mrs. Mary M. Springer, which reviewed the case growing out of the arrest of Miss Elizabeth Channon and herself for alleged violation of the parking ordinance, and the second by Peter E. Mindak of the department of justice, were introduced with a motion for a change of venue.

"There is no authority for a change of venue in such a case," said Judge Stelk, after hearing the motion by Assistant Corporation Counsel Leon Hornstein.

"The refusal of a change of venue places the court in the position of judge and prosecutor," declared Mr. Hornstein.

NINE NAMED TO ORGANIZE FOR T. R. MEMORIAL

Charles L. Hutchinson, vice president of the Corn Exchange National bank, appointed by the Roosevelt memorial committee to select a committee of nine to perfect permanent organization, announced the personnel of the committee yesterday. It consists of the following:

C. L. Hutchinson, Donald R. Richberg, John G. Shedd, Carl Latham, Peter Reinberg, Merritt Starr, James M. Dickinson, E. D. Hulbert, James F. Stepien.

The committee of nine will meet at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the trustees' room of the Art Institute. It is to present plans for a permanent organization and suggest officers and committees.

Going South or to California?
Our Spring Woolens are here.



Yesterday is dead
—FORGET IT—

Tomorrow does not exist
—DON'T WORRY—

Today is here
—USE IT—

THIS IS JUST TO REMIND you that our "Between Season" sale will not last indefinitely. We advise you to take advantage now while the selection is at its best.

A SUIT WITH EXTRA TROUSERS FOR THE PRICE OF THE SUIT ALONE.

Prices: \$40, \$45, \$50 and upwards—with two pair of trousers.

Overcoats, too, reduced \$5, \$10 and \$15

Jerrems' "year 'round wear" weights in blacks, blues and oxford grays are especially attractive.

Jerrems
Tailor for Young Men

7 North La Salle Street
Three Stores: 314 South Michigan Ave.
71 East Monroe Street

THE CRITICS SAY THAT ALL THE BEST THAT HAS BEEN FELT OR WRITTEN ON THE WAR IS IMPLIED AND SURPASSED IN IBANEZ' VIVID NOVEL

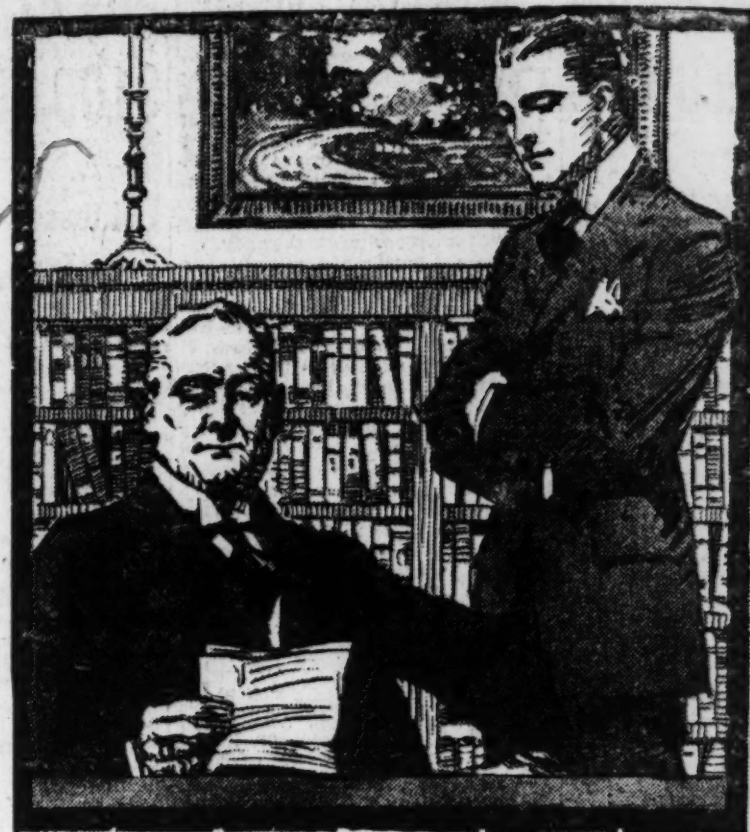
The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

In reviewing this vivid novel, written from the international viewpoint, on the grand scale by one of the world's leading novelists, one critic enumerates what has been given to the world in many reports, stories of trench life, glimpses of devastating, diplomatic experiences, splendid tributes to Allied courage and endurance, and adds: "All of these are implied and surpassed in the book of the Spanish novelist. They are set in true proportion and given the vividness of young cosmopolitan life in Paris in this thoroughly enjoyable novel."

By VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ

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Great bargains now in our special purchase of Hart Schaffner & Marx suits overcoats and ulsters, \$35

YOU'LL get more value for your money now than ever; these goods are new, freshly made; delayed in the shops; bought to give our customers a real benefit. There are many of the choicest fabrics; they're suits, overcoats and ulsters that would sell regularly at \$40, \$45, \$50

Young men's suits, single and double breasted; well-tailored models; men's suits in many very smart designs; overcoats and ulsters of exceptional merit. The values \$35 are extreme at

You can buy to great price advantage also in our \$60, \$75, \$85, \$90, \$100 overcoats and our \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70 suits; prices greatly reduced

Special: Hart Schaffner & Marx fine silk lined overcoats, genuine Carr Meltons; \$70 values at \$47.50

Maurice L Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest corner Jackson and State
Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

You'll be Interested in



For Full Details See Announcement in Tomorrow's or Next Sunday's Chicago Tribune

BERKSHIRE HAM

FRAGRANT hickory smoke and the delicious sugar cure which we have perfected and maintained for 35 years give Berkshire Ham its distinctive flavor.

Sliced and broiled, or baked whole, the quality of the ham is always the same. The care with which Berkshire Hams are selected and prepared makes every morsel of them tender and palatable.

Tender hams like these can be made only from selected, grain fed, young hogs—no other kind is used in making Berkshire Products.

Ask your Dealer for BERKSHIRE Ham.

BERKSHIRE
Ham, Bacon, Leaf Lard,
Fancy Sausage.

TRUEWORTH
Peanut Butter, Canned
Meats, Pork and Beans.

All our products are prepared under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. For protection, insist on Government Inspected Meats always.

MILLER & HART
ESTABLISHED 1884
CHICAGO

The Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

(Continued from yesterday.)

INSTALLMENT VI.

1919: By the McClure Syndicate.] I was fond of walking and climbing. I had used to go to the north woods in Maine, both in fall and in winter. There I made life friends of Mr. Will Dow and Bill Sewall. I used with them and tramped through the woods with them, visiting the winter logging camps on snowshoes. Afterward they were with me when I was collector of customs under the Aroostook border. Except hunting I never did any mountaineering save for a couple of conventional trips up the Matterhorn and the Matterhorn on one occasion when I was in Switzerland.

I never did much with the shotgun, but I practiced a good deal with the rifle. I had a rifle range at Sagamore where I often took friends to shoot. Once or twice when I was visited by parties of released Boer prisoners, they and I held shooting matches. The best man with both pistol and rifle who ever shot there was Edward White.

Von Sternberg Good Shot.

Among the many other good men was a staunch friend, Baron Speck von Sternberg, afterwards German ambassador at Washington during my presidency. He was a capital shot, rider, swimmer, a devoted and most efficient hunter. He was the only one who distinguished in the Franco-German war when barely more than a boy; he was the hero of the story of "the pig" in Archibald Forbes' volume of reminiscences. It was he who first showed me the raising of a regiment of horsemen from among the rascals and cowboys of the West. When ambassador, the poor, tender hearted fellow was dying of a slow and painful disease, so he could not play with the rest of us, but the agony of his mortal illness was never in the slightest degree lessened with his work.

Among the other men who shot and walked with me was Cecil Rice, who has just been appointed British ambassador to the United States. He was my groomsmen, my best man, when I was married—at St. George's, Hanover square, which made me feel as if I were living in one of the king's novels.

Some Natural Marksmen.

My own experience as regards marksmanship was much the same as my experience as regards horsemanship. There are men whose eye and hand are so quick and so sure that they show a perfection of marksmanship which no practice will enable ordinary men to attain. There are others who cannot learn to shoot with any accuracy at all. In between come a mass of men of ordinary abilities, who if they choose resolutely to practice, can by sheer industry and judgment make themselves fair rifle shots. The men who show this requisite industry and judgment can without special difficulty raise themselves to the highest class of respectable rifle shots; and it is to this class that I belong. I have reached this point of marksmanship with the rifle at a target by no means implies ability to hit me in the field, especially dangerous. All kinds of other qualities, mental and physical, enter into being a good hunter, and especially a good hunter after dangerous game, just as all kinds of other qualities in addition to skill with the rifle enter into being a good soldier. With dangerous game, after a fair degree of efficiency with the rifle has been attained, the prime requisites are cool judgment and that kind of nerve which consists in avoiding being rattled. Any beginner is apt to have "buck fever," and, therefore, a beginner should go at dangerous game.

Nerve Control Needed. Buck fever means a state of intense nervous excitement which may be entirely divorced from timidity. It may affect a man the first time he has to speak to a large audience, just as it affects him the first time he sees a buck or goes into battle. What such a man needs is not courage, but nerve control, cool headiness. This he can get only by actual practice. He must, by custom and repeated exercise of self-mastery, get his nerves thoroughly under control. This is largely a matter of habit, in the sense of repeated effort and repeated exercise of will power. If the man has the right stuff in him, his will grows stronger and stronger with each exercise of it; and if he has not the right stuff in him, he had better keep clear of dangerous game hunting, or indeed of any other form of sport or work in which there is bodily peril.

After he has achieved the ability to exercise weariness and judgment and to control over his nerves, which will make him shoot as well at the game as at a target, he can begin his essays at dangerous game hunting.

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MERRIAM TAKES UP MAYOR'S DEFIT TO JOINT DEBATE

Paves Way to Tearing Off Roof in G. O. P. Fight.

Charles E. Merriam yesterday took up Mayor Thompson's challenge and agreed to enter upon a joint debate with the mayor upon municipal campaign issues. He indicated a preference to stage the verbal bout in the schoolhouses of Chicago and said he awaits the selection of the mayor's representative who will have authority to complete the terms of the match.

Municipal politicians attach interest to further progress of the Merriam-Thompson negotiations. If a joint debate develops as an actual result of a challenge by the mayor and its acceptance by Capt. Merriam, the general expectation is that the city will be torn wide open, politically, by reason of what may be said and done by the principals.

Text of Merriam Letter. Here is the Merriam letter to the mayor: "At a recent meeting held in the Seventh ward you issued an oral challenge to me for a joint discussion of the issues of this campaign. I shall be glad to accept this invitation, and as soon as I receive the name of your representative I will name a representative to confer regarding the arrangements for this discussion. My own suggestion is that the most appropriate place for this discussion would be the public school houses and that a series of discussions be arranged at various points in the city."

Mayor Attacks Olson. While Merriam was landing on the mayor the mayor was shooting at Justice Harry Olson, devoting two public statements to the Olson candidacy that is being supported by the allied Brundage and Deneen organizations.

In one statement the mayor said: "It will be recalled that when Judge Hughes accepted the Republican nomination for president he resigned as justice of the Supreme court of the United States, a position carrying life tenure of office. With this example still fresh in the minds of the people it was taken as a settled fact that Judge Olson would take the same high stand in the interest of civic righteousness of which he prates so glibly. But instead of resigning Judge Olson let his 'Go-Off-His-Job' use up a column and a half of newspaper space in a labored effort to explain why he intends to hang on to his judgeship while running for mayor."

The Olson forces were content with working out the earlier details of their primary campaign. Attorney General Brundage came from a sick bed for a conference with former Gov. Charles S. Deneen. Full representation of the two groups participated in the discussion at the newly opened Olson hotel headquarters on the sixth floor of Hotel Morrison. Complete agreement as to policy was reached. The chairman of

the managing committee and the chairman of the subcommittees probably will be announced today or tomorrow.

Democrats Are Quiet. Regular Democratic organization leaders, supporting County Clerk Switzer, let it be known that they feel that the primary nomination will go to Switzer with comparative ease. "Let the Republicans do the fighting among themselves for the present," was the statement from the Democratic camp. "We are getting ready to elect Switzer. We have substantial hope that the Republicans will make our campaign for Switzer, regardless of whom they nominate."

Ohio Senator Pans Heroes as Host to U. S. Heroes Columbus, O., Jan. 23.—The Ohio senate today adopted a joint resolution petitioning federal authorities to have returning American troops landed at some other point than New York because of the fact that William Randolph Hearst is chairman of New York's reception committee. The resolution was offered by Senator White of Columbus county.

IN THE POLITICAL POT

More than 300 women allied with the Deneen Republican group—ten from each ward was the basis of representation—started into action yesterday for Olson for mayor, at a luncheon at Hotel Morrison. Next week the women who have been aligned with the Brundage group will have a similar gathering.

Substantial agreement was reached yesterday whereby all of the pending contests, resulting from the close finish in November, will be taken up as a single proposition.

Mayor Thompson spoke last night at the Trumbull school, Foster and Ashland avenues, in the Twenty-sixth ward, and at Myrtle Masonic hall, 4220 Irving Park boulevard, in the Twenty-seventh ward. Advance copies of the mayor's speech urged citizens that they should not be "induced by newspaper reports and comments on the recent decision of Judge Baldwin with reference to increase of fares on the elevated railroads."

Charles J. Lucas has been named as the Deneen-Brundage primary candidate for alderman in the Fourteenth ward.

Ald. Edward J. Kalind, Democrat, is expected to have the joint Republican and Democratic support in the Fifteenth ward for reelection, although the city hall is likely to have a primary Republican candidate.

Robert M. Switzer, regular Democratic candidate for the majority nomination, will make the first formal speech of his campaign today at noon before the Irons club. He is expected to discuss the gas and traction questions.

Thomas Marshall, former first assistant state's attorney, has become the chairman of the committee on organization in the Thirty-second ward, in behalf of Charles E. Merriam's candidacy for the Republican nomination for mayor.

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REINBERG SEEKS MEDIATION IN WAR ON COUNTY BOARD

President Peter Reinberg of the county board yesterday announced his willingness to submit to any disinterested investigating committee the differences between himself and other commissioners. He also said he favored putting employees of the forest preserve under civil service.

"I have been charged by certain members of the board with misrepresentation of facts and usurpation of power," he said.

"I will be glad to have the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency or any other unbiased civic organization consider the proposal of certain members of the board to deprive me of the power of appointing committees, heads of departments, and otherwise hampering my administration under the new rules they have adopted."

"Mr. Reinberg talks of new rules in the county board," said Commissioner Goodnow. "There are no new rules. His suggestion for putting forest preserve appointees under civil service has always been favored by the majority of the board. The object of the board in changing the rules of the preserve commission was not to obtain the power of dispensing patronage, but a matter of principle—to determine whether we are really commissioners or just bumps on a log."

J. B. Newman of State Food Board Cited for Contempt John B. Newman of the state bureau of foods and dairies yesterday was cited to appear before Judge Hugh R. Stewart and show cause why he should not be fined for contempt of court. According to Robert E. Cantwell, attorney for Judge Stewart, Newman consented to Judge Olson, chief justice of the Municipal court, and asked for an investigation of Judge Stewart, stating that 330 defendants brought before him on charges of selling cold storage eggs without marking them as such were fined only \$1 and costs.

A Uniform Slice and More of Them That's but one of the new and appealing features which distinguish

WARD'S PEACE-TIME BREAD

from other kinds. You'll be surprised how "far" a loaf of Peace-Time bread will go in serving a family. The handy and dandy slice is the answer. Buy it for economy. Buy it for quality.

No fear of PEACE-TIME drying out. The method of making it and the materials used keep it fresh, moist and palatable to the last crumb.

Note its new and better shape. 12 inches long, wide and height just right for family service. Wrapped by machine at the ovens, to avoid handling.

Patronize Your Neighborhood Dealer Give Him, if Possible, Your Regular Bread Order. Thus Avoiding Waste and Disappointment.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS TIP-TOP MOTHER HUSBAND DAUGHTER-MAID CREAMY RYE WHOLEWHEAT KUMUKU RYE LONG IDEAL FAMILY LOAF

WARD'S Bread & Cakes We put the name WARD in all our products. Forward — Onward — Upward — Toward Keeping the Quality UP

WARD

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY



For Newness and Low Prices
Silk and Cloth Frocks
Exceptional: \$25 and \$35

If a woman were to try to duplicate such styles at home she would at once realize the truly exceptional nature of this selling. The fabrics are FOULARDS FINE POIRET TWILLS FINE SERGES SATINS CREPES GEORGETTE TAFFETAS—all the new and lovely weaves of which Spring Frocks are to be fashioned, and in styles which have so much of the chic and unusual quality of high-priced ones that we are certain even the large quantity which has just been received will be only enough to meet the demands of appreciative patrons.

At \$25—Two styles of many at this price are illustrated at the left and at the right. One is of crisp taffeta with open work braid; another is of serge, elaborately braided on its bodice.

In addition, many smart styles for afternoon and street wear, variously developed and offering really exceptional opportunities at this time.

Moderately Priced Frocks, Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue.

Unusual New Small Hats

A Specially Created Group of Much Charm

SATINS and taffetas are combined in charming fashion with beautiful hand-sewn braids and trimmed with flowers or ostrich—for ostrich, after a long absence, is making a welcome bid for favor.

A charming black hat is ornamented with pink grapes; relieved with dull green foliage. Henna-colored braid with latticed crown is charmingly banded with ostrich. The hat illustrated above is from this specially created group—made with light beige-tinted taffeta crown, an up-flaring hand-sewn brim, and a curling beige plume, which adds grace and distinction. \$18. The group contains many good values.

Special, \$15 to \$18
Fifth Floor, North Room.

Especially for the Motor Show

VISITORS to the Motor Show will be almost as interested in new clothes as new cars, for they complement each other. This Store is one of the points of interest to every visitor to the city, and at the present time the Apparel Sections are aglow with the new clothes which are more welcome than usual after the drabness of war-time wardrobes.

Sports Apparel and Wraps Have First Interest

In the Sports Apparel Section there are such smart-looking new Driving Coats. Some are of light colored moleskin, priced at \$47.50, and cut with a swaggering air, hanging loose from the shoulders; others are of very handsome black glazed leather, belted in soldierly fashion and lined for comfort with knitted gray wool. \$97.50. The Women's Coat Section features various recent importations from Jenny and other Parisian designers, corroborating all those hints we have been hearing as to shortened sleeves and other revived style ideas. In the Misses' Wrap Section there are some very handsome new duvetyne Capes, very simple in their lines.

Close-Coiffed, Bright-Hued Hats for the Motorist

Special displays are now featured in the English Room of the Millinery Section, where particular study has been made of the requirements of the woman who drives her own car, and of her who rides in an open tonneau.

Fifth Floor.

For Comfort in Driving a Car

THE opening of the annual Automobile Show finds our Motor Utilities Section thoroughly prepared to fulfill all wants for quality Accessories. In this Section everything is conveniently arranged; selection may be made with the utmost assurance that quality predominates and modern, scientific improvements for the car can be had at prices consistent with the high standards of our merchandise.

Motor Utilities Section, Fifth Floor, The Store for Men

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Shop for Women

—THIS— Phenomenal Silk Sale

is proving the most successful we have ever held. Every day purchasers are so impressed with the values here presented that they notify their friends immediately to be sure to take advantage of the selections afforded.

When you, personally, examine these excellent lots and see the prices, you will immediately ask—

"How Can You Do It?"

A SPECIAL AND UNEXPECTED PURCHASE OF
The Finest Spring Silks

enables us to offer Quality Silks of a character unprecedented at the prices here quoted.

Chiffon Taffeta, all street shades and black \$1.85 per yard
40 inch heavy, fine Crepe de Chine, all shades & black . \$1.75 per yard
Foulards, Novelty Silks, Plaids and Checks \$1.85 per yard
Broken lot of Satin, 40 inches wide, in colors and black . \$2.95 per yard

Imported Natural Shantung . \$.55 per yard
Black Satin, 36 inches wide . \$2.35 per yard
Satin—Green, navy, copen, taupe, brown \$1.65 per yard
Flesh Wash Satin, 36 inches wide \$1.45 per yard
Printed Georgette, 40 inches wide \$2.50 per yard

Main Floor, Wabash Ave.—"STEVENS FOR SILKS"—Main Floor, Wabash Ave.



230-234 S. Michigan Blvd.
230-234 South Michigan Boulevard
Near Jackson Boulevard
Railway Exchange Building, Ground Floor

A Great \$15 Sale
Values Most Extraordinary

126 Suits
140 Coats
122 Serge and Silk Dresses

All garments selected from our regular stock of high class apparel for present and Summer wear.

Regular Suit Prices Were Up to \$45

Regular Dress Prices Were Up to \$50

Regular Coat Prices Were Up to \$45

LOOP 'L' SERVICE? HERE'S A SURVEY BY A REPORTER

**Finds Rush Crowd Well
Handled; Guards
Really Help!**

(Continued from first page.)

the rush of homegoing shoppers, but it certainly caught the rush of clerks, shopgirls, and office help. It was a clear, dry evening and the movement of trains was smooth and rapid.

From 5:45 to 6 o'clock the trains bound out of the loop to the Northwestern tracks were the most crowded. They contained many standees, and egress from them within the loop was not easy. But, although the crowding was oppressive, it could not be called scandalous.

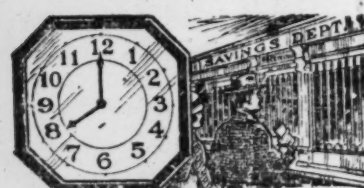
Other Lines Not Crowded.
In the trains bound to the south and west sides the pressure was surprisingly light. A southbound train which began to fill at Randolph and Wells streets left the loop at 6:16 with only two-thirds of the seats occupied. I rode in it as far as Twelfth street, where I left the train and stood on the station platform to watch other trains coming from the direction of the loop during the next five minutes. In none of them were more than two-thirds of the seats occupied.

Returning to the loop and taking my stand at the Madison street and Wabash avenue platform, I saw that by 6:20 o'clock the pressure on the Northwestern trains had ceased. None of them was more than three-fourths full. During the fifteen minutes (5:45 to 6:00) when there was anything approaching a crowd on the loop station platforms the trains moved in and out so rapidly that the crowd never became a jam. A few seconds' delay in the coming of a single train would undoubtedly have banked up both trains and people, but it being an ideal night as to weather, there was no such delay. All "stop-at-every-station" trains were the least crowded at all times. By 6:35 o'clock some trains were uncannily empty. Speculation could not but occupy itself with the question whether the 6 cent fare has not wrought a substantial decrease in patronage.

No Crushing, Bawling, Driving.
I was much surprised by all I saw. By contrast with the shocking surface traffic conditions, the elevated conditions were more than creditable. There was no crushing, no driving, and no bawling. The guards were sufficiently civil and reasonably articulate. The no-smoking rule has effected notable improvement as to cleanliness of platforms and cars. The new Northwestern steel cars with their cement floors and comfortable seats deserve praise on the grounds of both safety and convenience.

In finding his way to train taking him to the point he wishes to reach a stranger would have to keep his eyes open and at some points ask questions. The fact that cars lettered "South Side Elevated" are really bound to the extreme north side, when taken at, for example, Madison street and Wabash avenue station, cannot but confuse a stranger, although placards on the front and sides of these cars indicate their real destination. Gangways, platforms, and viaducts

CENTRALIZE YOUR BANKING



**Deposit Savings
on
Monday Evenings**

**DO you need more time
to deposit your savings?**

Do your working hours prevent you from coming in to start a savings account at the Central Trust during our regular banking hours?

We are trying to help you. On Mondays our Savings Department is open all day, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Savings accounts are opened with \$1, \$2, or any larger amount. We pay 3% interest on savings.

Under National, State and Clearing House Supervision.

Member Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

**CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF ILLINOIS**
125 W. Monroe St.

**A Bank of SERVICE
and SAFETY.**

1 OF 3

See Announcement in
Tomorrow's Chicago Tribune

are prominently and explicitly lettered. To conform, or revise, the foregoing, I will take another look tomorrow night from 5 o'clock to 5:45.

SECOND EVENING. (The Early Rush.)

Tonight my impression was not so favorable as last night. I timed myself to catch the early rush—i. e. from 5 o'clock to 5:45—and again took my stand first on the platform of the station for Northwestern trains at Madison street and Wabash avenue. This selection was, as events proved, fortunate for purposes of contrast.

This early rush is heavier than the later. At 5 o'clock business was brisk and was being well handled, trains bound to the northern suburbs moving in rapidly and filling easily. At 5:35 and at 5:50 there was a good rush of business, but not a crush. In the cars were a few standees.

No Trains; Crowd Gathers.

At 5:12 there was a pause in the arrival of trains bound for the north-west, and the station platform rapidly filled along two-thirds of its length with rows of people standing from two to four deep. On a raw night they would have been miserable. For five minutes no trains came on this track, on the opposite track they were frequent and the traffic bound via the loop to the west side was well handled.

While we were banking up on our side the flow to the platform suddenly ceased, and looking into the inclosed part of the station I saw that the gangway leading past the ticket window had been closed and the sale of tickets had been stopped.

Guard Is On the Job.

During this delay I narrowly observed the conduct of the station guard. He was not a ruminant, tobacco spitting animal maintaining a surly silence in the face of nervous questions but was anxious and interested, frequently passing from the waiting room to the station platform to see whether the delayed train was coming.

Once he beckoned to an assistant on the platform, who was in the uniform of a jackie, and said, "Jackie, take this lady downstairs and"—the rest I lost, for the jackie promptly came forward and escorted the woman and two children down the exit stairs. When a train came in after the five minute delay there was a rush toward it. The crowding was oppressive, but it was not a crush. A second train came promptly, and then there was another delay of seven minutes, during which the platform again banked up. When this delay was ended by the drawing in of three trains only a few seconds apart I joined in the rush toward the second of them. They were crowded, but not packed, and their arrival speedily eased the congestion on the station platform.

Switch Causes Delay.

The train guard I encountered upon entering the train also wore a sailor's uniform, and I said to him, "What's the matter? Did the bridge tie you up?" "Something happened to a train," he replied, "and they had to switch it back. I'm not supposed to give information."

At the next station other passengers

asked similar questions. He answered with good-natured evasiveness. I might have got more out of him, but did not. I have been a reporter twenty-seven years and I can ask, and have asked, questions of a cardinal-archbishop, but a train guard and a Cunard steward always frighten me.

Transfer Stop Passed Up.

When the train reached Clark and Lake street station (where a passenger who had boarded a train at Madison and Wabash station with the intention of going to the south would change to a Metropolitan train, ultimately to effect a connection with a south side train at Randolph and Wells), when I say, the train reached this Clark and Lake street station it glided right by it.

This would have left a stranger to the town helplessly confused and he would have been carried across the river to Kinzie street station. Thence he would have had to make his way back by tedious questioning—and at the cost of a fare.

This is pretty near a scandal.

The sole excuse for it was the effort to break the congestion caused by the twelve minutes of tieup by hurrying the delayed train into and out of the loop.

Tieup Crows Many Trains.

The result of the tieup was that numerous, but by no means all, Northwestern trains were badly crowded. Meanwhile Metropolitan and Oak Park trains were comfortable.

It was evident that the tieups,

totaling twelve minutes, meant a half hour of bad service for thousands of Northwestern patrons. On an inclement night the situation would have been bad, for the platforms were filled with waiting people.

One thing seems certain: There are trains sufficient to prevent indecent crowding as long as they are kept moving, but move they must if instant congestion is to be avoided. Delay of even a few seconds creates trouble at a rush hour.

All during my rounds I observed a heartening willingness to serve and to inform. There was no surliness. The men in the uniform of jackies acting as guards were notably civil and cheerful, and from what I noted of the bearing of at least half a dozen of them I should think that from these men the public service corporations can draw an exceptionally fine class of employees.

Patrons Quiet, Orderly.

In summing up I would say that I observed no miracles of efficiency and there were faults, but there also were no gratuitous indignities and no gross indifference to the public's comfort. The crowds, even during the five and seven minute delays, were good-natured and quiet, and I believe this was because they felt that all that could be done to expedite matters was being done.

Guards did not stand idly by during the delays, but were busy with messages and with disentangling the congestion. Their spirit was undeniably right.

Canned Goods Men

will be interested in knowing that we are conducting a very successful Brokerage and General Merchandising Business with the wholesale grocery trade in Chicago and throughout the entire United States. There is hardly a wholesale grocer in the country with whom we have not done business during our past forty years of successful business endeavors. We are represented in nearly every state in the Union with our own force of men.

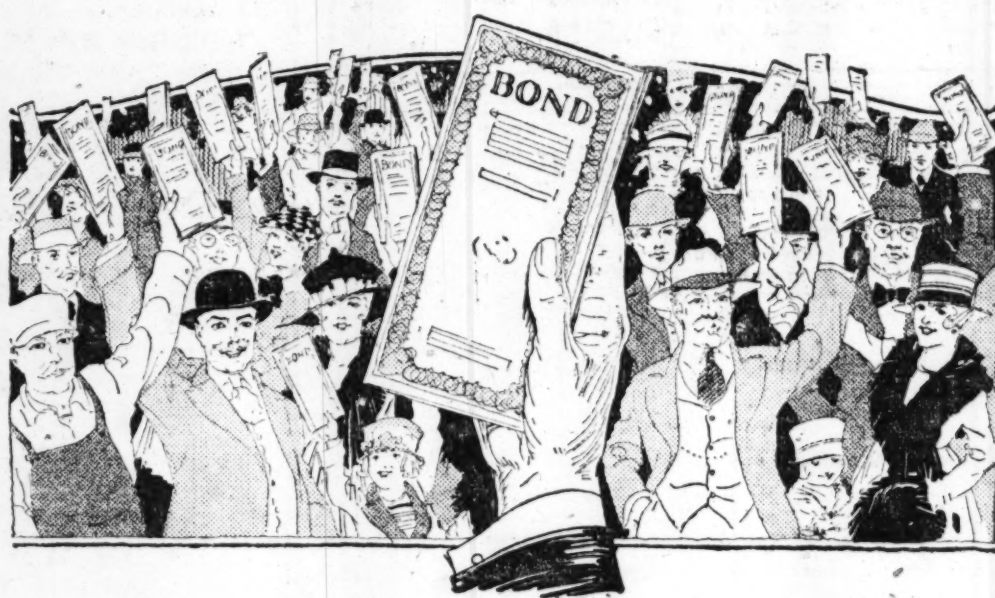
If any canned goods concern with a product of real merit is seeking an active brokerage or distributing connection, call at our office—4th floor Marquette Building—Phones Central 5288, Majestic 7375, Majestic 7995—and we shall then be glad to place some very interesting merchandising facts before them.

We need a few more good accounts
—a few good accounts need us.

C. J. Van Houten & Zoon

140 South Dearborn Street

Chicago



Are You a Bond-HOLDER?

NO longer do we enviously whisper to our buddy as we pass our wealthy brother, "There goes a bloated bondholder." If we did we'd have no time to say anything else, for all of us are in the bondholding class now. But are we bond-HOLDERS? There were 25,000,000 total subscriptions to the four Liberty Loans issued by the United States government. This probably means that there are now at least 10,000,000 Americans who know what a bond is and where and how to buy one.

We wish we could say that 10,000,000 Americans were bond-holders, but that will not be true as long as any of us merely buy Liberty (or other) Bonds only to sell them at the first "pinch" or exchange them for speculative hazards.

Yet there's tremendous encouragement in the situation. The bond field is no longer sterile or fallow—it has been cultivated and plowed and is in better-than-ever shape for real constructive sowing.

There are probably 250,000 bond-holders in Chicago where there were 25,000 before the war. They are intelligent, forehanded folks—typical TRIBUNE readers. Every possible TRIBUNE safeguard is thrown around the inexperienced among these potential investors. THE TRIBUNE's censorship over its financial news and advertisements is now more rigorous than ever, because so many more of its readers are now bond-wise, are now planning future bond buying, and they naturally look to THE TRIBUNE for the right advice.

To all such we frankly say: Begin your bond-buying here in the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE—do as your wife does with her investments for the home.



Home Influence of the Morning Paper—39

© The Chicago Tribune



Night School Bill Hohenzollern, Instructor

Bruce Barton is the only pupil,
But the faculty is large.
Among them are N. Bonaparte,
A. Lincoln, B. Franklin and W.
Hohenzollern.

For instance, W. Hohenzollern had a going business. He made a hash of it. From this Bruce Barton learns six things that no business can stand, that no boss can do and get away with it. The Lesson begins on page 7 of the February American Magazine.

We have all paid high for W. Hohenzollern's lessons. Let's learn all we can from them.

1 "What the Kaiser Has Taught Me in Business" by Bruce Barton.

The American Magazine

The Crowell Publishing Company

Woman's Home Companion
The American Magazine
Farm and Fireside

THE GALLERIES of ANTIQUES JOHN WANAMAKER, NEW YORK

INVITE YOUR PERSONAL VISIT
TO AN EXHIBITION AND SALE OF

TAPESTRIES, LACES, OLD CHINTZES
BROCADES, AND OBJETS D'ART

TO BE HELD IN THE WORKSHOPS OF

WILLIAM J. QVIGLEY AND COMPANY
1045 RVSH STREET, CHICAGO

(MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
JANUARY, THE 20TH, 21ST, 22ND, 23RD, 24TH AND 25TH.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

Cuticura Will Help Clear Pimples and Dandruff



**The Soap to Cleanse
The Ointment to Heal**

Don't wait to have pimples and blackheads, redness and roughness, dandruff and itching. Prevent them by making this wonderful skin-cleansing complexion soap your everyday toilet soap, assisted by touchings of Cuticura Ointment to the first signs of little skin and scalp troubles, and dustings of Cuticura Talcum, a penetrating fragrance. In delicate Cuticura medicated The Cuticura Talcum wonderful. 25c each. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Boston."

When in need of a purgative, do not resort to violent cathartics, but take the gentle, natural laxative—

**Beecham's
Pills**

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

BAD
MINOR OF
MAKES 2
AND ALL'S

Strenuous P
Players Is
Careless

BY BILLY
(American League)

Last summer in a game in one of the umpire in charge himself into considerable, first because the rule, and second his sympathy got the called time, violation of the rule, which the umpire's original decision on the second out. With a runner on first, the umpire's hands that the man was out at the mer on first was away. The batsman's effort, however, which the umpire to handle almost directly of the runner.

A Badly Mixed

In his anxiety to get the runner, and third completing the doubling the side, the umpire's hands that the ball then a fraction of a second about the same time crashed into the field made every possible him.

Immediately the umpire called time. The umpire's hands that the blood gushed from his.

Out for Two

Before the centerfield ball back into the infield first had reached the man second. The umpire was that the runner was out for two reasons a batted ball and for the fielder. Also that the runner was out for two reasons a batted ball and for the fielder. The ruling was wrong. It stirred up a strenuous. In the first place, the out for being hit by a batted ball had made prior to hitting the runner course made the ball. For the same reason the umpire was called to call the runner out, since the runner was out for two reasons a batted ball and for the fielder. The umpire was called. The runners in the play have been allowed to be able.

No Right to Call

He based his action because a player was out because of an infield rule he has a perfect but he must use the play before he so suspends would seem that the do was to immediately because of the serious player, yet the umpire do so until all action the ball is held by the on the rubber.

Reason for

Last summer Happy Collins came together both were temporary though Felsch managed and recover the ball. The reason for not immediately when a certain injured or when one are knocked out because is because to do so would mean to take advantage of the runner's inability by feigning to be able.

SPORTING RUSHED TO WATCHING

With Al Orth in the C. A. athletic director old time Cub ball join him, the "Y" V has more than doubt make its shipments piles keep pace with the increasing demand among the American army and T. W. D. Turner, a ing agent, announces France in December valued at \$419,354.88 the total value was \$178,000. Turner pre amount would be increased \$500,000 for the The list contains ranging from one pin 102,378 baseballs. They have \$9,304 bats with the covers off. Ph stinging liners and h be furnished by 29,87 of various kinds. 7 masks and 1,200 chess Football apparently last year, the list reve of 17,054 pickings, basket balls, soccer, cine balls combine f 428. Continued inte shown by the sent 4,460 sets during the

Cards Up at A Decision Du

St. Louis, Mo., Jan ing of the directors National league club sion will be made w club for sale at an Riskey said his pers that the club would

Subscribe for The Tribune Advertise in The Tribune Subscribe for The Tribune

'NORTH DAKOTA IDEA' HELD REAL MENACE OF U. S.

Editor Says Farmer Socialists Must Be Curbed to Save the Country.

The North Dakota idea is the real menace that faces the United States in the reconstruction period now demanding the best thought of the country.

This is the opinion of Norman B. Black, editor of the Fargo Forum, who stopped over in Chicago yesterday en route east.

"We have the wildest Socialism up our way you ever heard of," he said. "They have captured everything, even the Supreme court, which is expected to approve the Farmers' Nonpartisan league program. The legislature is going to remove the bond limit. It is going to impose, in addition to all other taxes, federal and state, a state income tax, but is going to exempt the farmer from it."

City People to Pay. "They are going to make the city people foot the bill. They are going to issue millions of dollars of state bonds to build plants to manufacture their farm machinery. They are going to have their own state bank. The governor is going to name an official newspaper in every county. They are going to have their own warehouses and elevators. The middle man is going to be kicked out of North Dakota. They are going to have their state stores, goods to cost the cost of production plus the freight and 10 per cent."

"This movement is gaining headway in several of the midwestern states. It is getting a foothold in Illinois. In my judgment the discredited of all classes, as well as the producers in the agricultural states, who have had an honest grievance under the old régime, are going to combine pretty generally throughout the whole country."

Had Just Grievance. "We have either got to oppose them and stop them or see the United States slowly being swallowed up by this wave of discontent."

"There is no use denying that the farmers of North Dakota had a just grievance under the old system. I am satisfied they didn't get a fair deal in the grading of their wheat, for instance, in the privately controlled elevators. They had other grievances which were legitimate. But in trying to remedy these defects they have leaped clear over to the other extreme—to the wildest possible extreme—and there is no telling where it will end."

"Now we are not at all at one another's throats, as a stranger might suppose from hearing this story. We are still neighbors and good friends. My paper, which has been opposing the league program on stable economic lines, has enjoyed a larger circulation than ever and is more prosperous than it ever was. But we are in the hopelessly minority, so far as voting strength

CHICAGOANS IN CASUALTY LIST

ARMY

DIED OF DISEASE.

PRIVATES.

Kulvelage, George J., 1748 Mohawk street.
Laskowski, Walter, 3005 South Troy street.
Fatzner, William B., 4105 West Twenty-fifth place.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

CORPORAL.

Tomaszewski, Vincent J., 884 West Twenty-second street.

PRIVATES.

Foravanto, Ajax, 105 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street.

Perkins, Fremantle, Kensington and Front avenues.

Merle, Raymond, 3750 Langley avenue.

Ablin, David, 1820 South Harding avenue.

Gaffney, Charles J., 831 George street.

Malsnat, William, 1688 Emerald avenue.

Overstreet, Harry M., 1123 Ontario street, Oak Park.

Zallman, Charles, 2811 South Oakley avenue.

Brichta, Edward, 2704 West Twenty-

goses. I suppose many farmers of my state read my paper because they like its news value and know me. It's a sort of family Bible. But while they read my paper they vote for the other fellow.

"On the other hand, the league forces have some very able editors in charge of their papers. They have about forty newspapers in the state.

Got to Try It Out. "But whether we like it or not, we've got to try it out in North Dakota. They've got us by the nape of the neck. When they captured the courts with candidates pledged in advance to their program they put us in the down-and-out club for the time being, so far as having much to say as to how North Dakota should be governed."

"If this is what the people of the

REVISED LIST

MISSING IN ACTION.

Previously reported severely.

BUGLES.

Allison, Donald W., 2056 West Twenty-first place.

WOUNDED, DEGREE, UNDETERMINED.

(Previously reported missing.)

PRIVATE.

Adler, William W., 2449 Haddon avenue.

Richardson, Hugh, 9507 Avenue M.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

(Previously reported missing.)

CORPORAL.

Olson, Guido, William, 2187 Seminary avenue.

PRIVATES.

Chaffee, Altheon R., 301 North Cicero avenue.

O'Connor, Michael J., 445 West Sixty-ninth street.

Cusick, William L., 301 North Cicero avenue.

United States want then all well and good. But you people in Illinois and the rest of the country should understand just what it is before you commit yourself to it. Of course, we're going to keep on raising big crops and fine live stock up our way, and we're going to have our gardens and our fruit trees, and we'll be able to live. But, believe me, we haven't much to say nowadays as to legislative processes or anything else, except foot the bills."

It has been known for some time that the league is quietly propagating its theories in Illinois. One story is that agents of Townley have been trying to effect a coalition with the Chicago labor union forces and Socialists, who are supporting John Fitzpatrick for mayor.

STOCK DIVIDEND HELD EXEMPT IN 1916 INCOME TAX

New York Decision in Standard Oil Case to Be Appealed.

New York, Jan. 23.—United States Judge Julius M. Mayer decided in a test case today that stock dividends are not subject to federal income tax under the income tax law of 1916.

Judge Mayer overruled a demurrer which the government had taken against litigation instituted by Mrs. Myrtle H. Macomber, a stockholder in the Standard Oil Company of California, to have declared unconstitutional that phase of the income tax law of 1916 under which Mark Eisner, internal revenue collector, assessed new shares of Standard Oil stock she received when the company declared a stock dividend.

To Go to Supreme Court.

It was declared after the case had been argued today and Judge Mayer's decision had been rendered that as the case was a test one, the next step would be an appeal by the government with a view to carrying it eventually to the United States Supreme court. Charles E. Hughes was counsel for Mrs. Macomber. He explained that the market value of the plaintiff's holdings was not increased through the stock dividend, two of the parent shares being equivalent to three subsequent to the distribution.

Bill's Delay a Handicap.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Secretary Glass said today that the treasury

had made all plans for collecting taxes on the understanding that the revenue bill would be enacted by Feb. 1, but that reports had come to him that it might be much longer before it was completed.

"The delay is making a most serious situation for the treasury and a feeling of exasperation among business men," the secretary said. "We cannot administer the law so well when it is so late in being completed."

Income Taxes Paid Quarterly.

Under the new law income taxes are to be paid quarterly, each installment consisting of one-fourth of the amount of the tax, the first installment to be paid at the time of filing the return, the second on the 15th of the third month thereafter, the third installment on the 15th of the sixth month, and the fourth installment on the 15th of the ninth month.

FIND DEATH DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES.

Coroner's Physician T. H. Boughton issued a death certificate yesterday in the case of the death of Adelbert Tifany, 71 years old, who died in the National hotel Wednesday night.

LLOYD AND KOOP FINED; FORMER ASKS NEW TRIAL

William Bross Lloyd and George Koop, charged with disorderly conduct, were fined \$25 and \$1 respectively in a sealed verdict opened in Judge Graham's court yesterday.

Lloyd, Koop, and Wade, who is Lloyd's chauffeur, were arrested at State and Monroe streets while distributing literature advising the public not to pay the 6 cents fare allowed the elevated railroads. On their automobile was a red flag and an American flag.

"Terrible fine, terrible fine," was Mr. Lloyd's comment on the jury's verdict.

STOP & SHOP

OUR PRE-INVENTORY SALE

of good quality-groceries must mean something to you. Investigate prices in our sales bulletin and order today.

The TEBBETTS & GARLAND Store
1618 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

THE WORLD'S BEST TO EAT

GLOVES

\$1.25 to \$1.50 Silk gloves, manufacturer's irregulars, sale price, 95c.
"DUPLEX" Fabric gloves, sale price, 75c.
Kid gloves, 8-button length; black or white, size 7½ only. Reduced to 95c.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Shop for Women

January Sale of High-Grade "Ivory" Toilet Requisites at Great Reductions

The feminine desire for boudoir accessories—commendable for both daintiness and usefulness—has been amply provided for in this well chosen assortment which offers exceptional economic advantages.



You will find Mirrors, Hat and Cloth Brushes, Hair Receivers, Puff Boxes, Buffers, Frames, Clocks, Vases, Trays, Hair Brushes and Manicure Implements in the assortment.

\$7.50 Mirrors at\$4.95
\$5.00 Hair Brushes at\$2.95
\$5.00 Clocks at\$3.95
\$3.50 Hair Brushes at\$2.50
\$3.50 Trays at\$1.95
\$3.95 Clocks at\$2.95
\$3.95 Puff Boxes at\$2.25
\$3.95 Hair Receivers at\$2.25
Odd pieces of "Ivory" Accessories, \$3.00 values, \$1.95.

Three New Corset Models at \$5.00

Designed to satisfactorily meet the demands of the various types of figures—practical, serviceable, and most moderately priced.



No. 1—Rhea Model—For slender and average figures. Very low top with rubber inserts below the bust. Long straight skirt, sufficiently boned to mould the figure. Pink dotted batiste.
No. 2—Ideal Model—For full figure. It is cut on natural figure lines with true proportions, and is one of our most successful models. Made of splendid quality pink coutil; sizes to 33.
No. 3—Stevens' Special—For short, medium-full figure. Low through bust and under arms, with back full enough to care for the flesh on the shoulders. Medium length skirt. Very attractive mercerized broche, pink only.

Knit Underwear

All odd lots and broken lines at sale prices. Mercerized Silk Union Suits, manufacturer's seconds; the imperfections are slight and do not impair the wearing in the least. An excellent garment at \$1.45 each. Also come in low neck, sleeveless, ankle length.

Merode Union Suits

Merino Union Suits, odd lots and broken lines. Sale price, \$2.45.
Merode Union Suits, silk and wool mixtures, broken lines. Specially priced for this sale, each, \$2.95.
Low Neck Vests, broken lines, each, 28c and 50c.

January Undergarment Sale Specials—Two Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine at \$3.35

Of excellent quality Crepe de Chine—delightfully fashioned—most gratifying from the standpoint of practicability, fineness and inexpensive pricing.

No. 1—Novelty lace yoke, ribbon shoulder straps, rosebuds, \$3.35.

No. 2—Yoke of Fillet, self shoulder straps, rosebuds, \$3.35.

Lingerie Section, Third Floor



Corduroy Breakfast Coat—a Particular Purchase at \$4.95

Comfort, serviceability and winsome neatness of appearance are charmingly combined in this Breakfast Coat of wide-wale Corduroy.

Such a garment as this, in light or medium colorings, is a desirable addition to every woman's wardrobe for use all the year around—especially when it may be purchased at such particular pricing as \$4.95.

An inviting selection of other models priced from \$5.95 to \$13.75

NEGLIGEE SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

Hosiery

SPECIAL BLACK SILK HOSE—ordered for last Fall's delivery—have been late in arriving, and we now offer them at the prevailing prices of that time. Black, white and gray, extra quality, cotton tops and soles, \$1.50.

African Brown Silk Hose, a most desirable shade, also a full line of new spring shades, \$1.75.

75c Hose, broken lines, reduced to 50c.

\$3.75 Wool Motor Hose reduced to \$2.50.

Silk Fiber Hose, in black and white only.

Exceptional value at 50c per pair.



CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co



Daintily Fine Organdie Frocks For the High School Girls' Graduation

The simple beauty of these frocks marks them above all others suitable for graduation day. Indeed, they are the sort of frocks mothers delight to find all ready for selection, for they embody so splendidly every element of good taste for this occasion.

At \$18.75 and \$20 the Frocks Sketched Afford a Most Delightful Selection

At \$18.75—the organdie frock sketched at the center, with medallions made by ruchings applied to the skirt.

At \$18.75—the organdie frock, sketched at the right, has short sleeves doubly flounced and quaintly tied.

At \$20—the organdie frock, sketched at the left, has a banding of fine cross tucking through the skirt.

White voile frocks, very charming in fashion, may be had at \$15 and \$16.75.

Fourth Floor, South.



New Tub Frocks for Girls At \$6.75, \$10.75 and \$12.75

Fresh and new and crisp they come, these smart little frocks, just in time for girls to choose to wear at the opening of the new school term.

At \$6.75—Girls' Checked Gingham Frocks

For girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years, in the style sketched at the left center. There are white pique collars, cuffs and pocket tops, with bits of colored embroidery.

At \$10.75—Girls' Colored Chambray Frocks

These are for big girls of twelve, fourteen and sixteen. They are to be had in tan, Copenhagen blue and brown in the style sketched at the left.

At \$12.75—Girls' Plaid Gingham Frocks

Also for bigger girls of twelve, fourteen and sixteen. There are colored motifs hand-worked on the white pique collars. Sketched at the extreme right.

At \$5—Voile Smocks—At \$2.75, White Skirts

A smart and appropriate graduation outfit is that sketched at the right center. The pleated skirt is of galates. The smock of white voile. Note the rounded neckline.

Fourth Floor, South.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

Misses' New Spring Suits

Modes of a New Tailored Type

These suits have all the smartness but little of the severity one is accustomed to associate with the term "tailored". So they are preeminently suited to youth—in line and fabric and coloring.

At \$45—Suits of Golfex in the Dull Heather Tones

A suggestion of the Norfolk is given by the pockets and belted line of this suit sketched at the left. Also to be had in French blue and Congo brown.

Other suits of this character are \$32.50 to \$62.50.

At \$77.50—Misses' Suits of Wool Jersey

In two-color combinations, sand and sapphire, for example, or tan and navy blue. The narrow belt is of black patent leather. Sketched at the right.

Many new modes in wool jersey suits in the new colors, \$45 to \$95.

Fourth Floor, South.



SECTION GENERAL SOCIETY, WANTS

GODEN AVE PROJECT SUE TO AD

Extension Looks to Beat Link a Street Pl

BY OSCAR E. H.

How long will it be before the Lincoln park? The Chicago Plan committee has since taken all improvements made to decide that it was and to work out the board recommended the

ance on Jan. 7 last.

The council committee and allies is scheduled to meet tomorrow morning, then how long will

The best answer is the

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The Twelfth street

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Some work is to be

Twelfth street viaduct

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neckline.

OTT & Co
Suits
Type

WOMAN HAS KEY
TO GROGAN CLUB
MURDER MYSTERY

somewhere on the west side there is
man who knows who killed Charles
in the gun battle that ended
at the Grogan Eighteenth
Regular Democratic organiza-
at 12:30 o'clock last Sunday morn-
g.

knows who carried the dying
into the dance floor from the
bar, where the shooting oc-
curred. She saw the murderer flee.
She knows the labyrinthine maze of
circumstances, the underworld in-
fluences, the crime conspiracies that led
to the shooting. She can give
names and dates and facts.

Detective Sergeant Thomas O'Malley
the Desplains street station thinks
as soon as he finds her. That
she is the key to the mystery.
He is not sure, but he is sure
to find her among the members
of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Gro-
gan Eighteenth Ward Regular Demo-
cratic organization. Most of them
are present at the dance.

The quest began yesterday with in-
quiries with officers of the auxiliary.
George Weinheiser, 2929 Wash-
burn boulevard, president; Mrs. Nora
O'Malley, 321 South Racine avenue,
secretary; Mrs. Josephine Ryan, 1830
Hawthorne, financial secretary; Mrs. M.
O'Malley, 1830 Hawthorne, financial secretary.

I left early and didn't see any-
thing," said Mrs. Weinheiser.
"However," said the optimistic Mrs.
O'Malley, "it isn't from the officers I
will obtain the information. It is
from one of the women who are just
beginning to find a main witness, but
she is finding a man who can stop a
man's tongue."

Jersey
pphire, for ex-
belt is of black

SECTION TWO. GENERAL NEWS, SOCIETY, MARKETS, WANT ADS.

WIDEN AVENUE PROJECT SEEMS DUE TO ADVANCE

Extension Looks Destined
to Beat Link and 12th
Street Plans.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

Long with it be before Ogden
avenue is extended from Union park
to Lincoln park?
The Chicago plan commission recom-
mended the improvement on Dec. 12.
It has since taken the board of
improvements more than two
months to decide that it approved the
plan and to work out the scheme. The
board recommended the necessary or-
dinance on Jan. 7 last.

The council committee on streets
last night is scheduled to inspect the
plan tomorrow morning. When they
decide then how long will it be?
The best answer is the record of the
city in like constructions—the Twelfth
street widening and the boulevard link.
In Three Administrations.

Both these improvements have been
stages of progress during the
rule of the last two city administra-
tions and during the tail end of the
previous administration.
The Twelfth street improvement
was recommended by the plan commis-
sion on Jan. 19, 1910, and there is at
least \$1,750,000 yet to be spent on this
work.

Some work is to be done on the
street viaduct this summer.
Little has been said about work on
Twelfth street bridge, also a part
of the improvement. Few large
bridges have been built in Chicago in
the last two years.

After the plan commission showed
the necessity for the Twelfth street
improvement in 1910 commissioners
were appointed to spread the assess-
ment. Then along came an election.
The board of improvements was
out of these real estate experts and
out new ones, who of course had to
go to the ground their predecessors had
laid. But civic needs are often
subordinate to political advan-
tages.

The board of local improvements ap-
proved the scheme March 2, 1911.
The ordinance was passed April 6
of that year, but the condemnation
was not started until Nov. 27, 1914, and
the plan was not obtained until June
1916. The first property was ac-
quired Aug. 26 following.

Boulevard Link Trials.
The link connecting the south with
Lincoln park system has had even
longer road to go. It was recom-
mended by the plan commission July
1911. The ordinance was passed
years and four days later.

To the layman that may seem like
a long time, but it was in which to pre-
pare the ordinance, not the plan, but
the men who prepared it. They had
to make errors in the legal description
of property. The battle started and
case went to the state Supreme
court. The lawyers said this was for
the purpose of thrashing out un-
settled points in the special assessment
law.

The Supreme court decided these
points, but it would not be until the
description of a wrong piece of property
meant the right piece of property.
The council passed a new ordinance
Dec. 23, 1914, describing the property
correctly. The condemnation started
Jan. 14, 1916, and work on the im-
provement started April 13, 1918.

President Faherty estimates there
will be nearly 70,000 estimates of work
on this project.

Ogden Project \$4,649,000.
The plan commission estimated that
the Ogden avenue improvement will
cost \$4,649,000. That estimate was
made when the project was recom-
mended. When it will be completed
the plan is in better shape by far
than the other street projects already
recommended by the plan commission.

WOMAN HAS KEY TO GROGAN CLUB MURDER MYSTERY

somewhere on the west side there is
man who knows who killed Charles
in the gun battle that ended
at the Grogan Eighteenth
Regular Democratic organiza-
at 12:30 o'clock last Sunday morn-
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O'Malley, "it isn't from the officers I
will obtain the information. It is
from one of the women who are just
beginning to find a main witness, but
she is finding a man who can stop a
man's tongue."

A GLOBE TROTTER

Philip, the 2 Year Old Cosmo-
polite, Tries Another Jaunt
Around the World.



Philip McManus

A man of the world, a cosmopolite, as
it were, must necessarily travel 1 to
maintain contact with current events,
as Marco Polo remarked to the queen
of Abyssinia.

Wherefore, Philip McManus, alive to
the responsibilities devolving upon him,
cannot reconcile himself to the insular
views held by his mother, Mrs. M. Mc-
Manus of 6517 South Peoria street. Mr.
McManus, who, by the way, is just
turned two years, has thrice essayed
to circumnavigate the globe, but has
never got much farther than the cor-
ner grocery, due to his mamma's watch-
ful eye.

Yesterday he fared forth again, but
also located him around Halsted and
Sixty-third streets.

"Everybody likes him and feeds him
candy, and that encourages him," Mrs.
McManus said. "It's a shame."
Philip'll tell the world it AIN'T.

REID ASKS ALL CITIZENS TO BE SMOKEHUNTERS

City Smoke Inspector Reid wants all
citizens to aid him in suppressing the
smoke nuisance.

He has said yesterday he would
like to have all citizens report viola-
tions of the smoke ordinance to his
office. He promised vigorous prosecu-
tion of offenders.

"If a stack emits dense
smoke for a period longer than six
minutes in an hour the owner of the
building is a violator.

"We are adding to our inspector
staff, but the public can be of untold
value to us in suppressing the nuisance
if all violations are reported. Some
of the violations are due to the care-
lessness of landlords and firemen, but
this is no excuse. About 90 per cent
of the power plants in the city
who use soft coal never have used
anything but this kind of coal, so com-
plaints from these that they cannot
get anything else but soft coal is no
reason for their violating the ordi-
nances.

"Owners of heating plants can have
these changed so as to be economical
and practically smokeless. All that
there is to do is to put in the proper
kind of fire arch. This will give ef-
ficiency and will not cause dense
smoke."

Mr. Reid said he had recommended
that the Chicago supply of Peabody
when deliveries are resumed, be di-
vided among the apartment buildings first.
Mr. Reid said the apartment building
violators were getting numerous.

"If the public will help a little,"
said Mr. Reid, "I know that we won't
have a lot of violations."

ALDERMEN ORDER BILL DRAWN FOR CITY MANAGER

Radical changes in present methods
of city government were provided in
bills recommended for preparation last
night by the special committee on
state legislation of the city council.

Leon Hornstein, an assistant cor-
poration counsel assigned to the com-
mittee, was directed to prepare bills
providing for the following:
Thirty-five aldermen, one from each
ward, instead of two, as now provided.
Four year terms, instead of two.
Recall after one year.
Annual salaries of \$5,000.
City council to appoint city clerk and
city treasurer.

A city manager plan, with a recall
for its mayor under this.
If the bills are approved by the com-
mittee they will be recommended to
the city council for passage. A hot
fight among the aldermen was pre-
dicted when the bills came in.

"The saving would be about \$1,000,
000 a year because of these bills," said
Ald. John A. Richard.

The committee has several other
matters of state legislation under con-
sideration, but it was decided to get
an expression from the council first on
the above matters before going into
the rest of the docket.

City Employee and Wife Die Within Few Hours

The bodies of John F. Renn, a
plumbing inspector for the city for
twenty years, and his wife, Mary, lay
in the front room of their home at
Gold Star boulevard last night. They
had died within fourteen hours of
each other, both from pneumonia,
superinduced by influenza.

Mrs. Renn died at 4:30 o'clock
Wednesday morning after less than a
week's illness. The husband died at
6:30 o'clock at night at Alexian
Brothers' hospital. He became sick
Saturday. He died without knowing
of his wife's death. They leave one
child, Mary.

A double funeral will be held at 9:30
o'clock tomorrow morning.

LOW WAGES DRIVE U.S. EMPLOYEES TO COUNTY FOR AID

Families in Need on \$55
Monthly Pay; \$20
Raise Likely.

Five employees of the federal build-
ing—men who have been in the serv-
ice there ranging from six to nine years
—have applied and received aid from
the county agent within the last
month. All have families of from
four to five children and have been
unable to feed and clothe them on their
government pay of \$55 a month.

Three-fourths of the building force
are now working at additional occu-
pations after they finish their labors
there in order to keep themselves and
their families from starvation. This
additional work is being rapidly cut
off as soldiers are being demobilized.

\$20 Raise Recommended.
Charles F. Nagel, federal building
custodian, made known these facts yester-
day upon his return from Washing-
ton, where he went in his capacity as
vice president of the National Fed-
eration of Federal Employees, to plead
for a general raise for all employees.

His trip was partly successful, the
household agreeing that a general in-
crease of \$20 a month should be allowed
to male employees. The request was for
a \$30 raise. The matter is now before
the senate committee on education and
labor.

A tabulation of comparison of month-
ly wages paid for the same labor at the
federal building and city hall, throwing
some light on the situation, follows:

Char women	\$37.00	\$50
Laborers	55.00	80 to 100
Window washers	55.00	80 to 100
Elevator conductors	60.00	100 to 125
Marble cleaners	60.00	80 to 85
Burnish helpers	83.33	135 to 150
Stenographers	75.00	100 to 150

Watchmen at the federal building
are paid \$60 a month and from this
must buy their own uniforms. They
work seven days a week.

A Shock to Scrub Women.
"I hate to tell the poor scrub women
here at the building that the house has
agreed to a 50 per cent increase in
their wages," Mr. Nagel said. "It means a
jump in monthly wages of from about
\$27 a month to nearly \$45. It will
simply 'paralyze' them. Most of them
are widows supporting large families.
Each has 5,000 square feet of floor to
take care of every night."

"More than three-fourths of the
employees have been compelled to work
at some additional occupation after
they finish their day's labors here in
order to keep from starvation. The
charwomen have taken in washing,
washed dishes in restaurants, and
worked as scrubwomen at other build-
ings during the day. The day laborers
have worked extra handling the
mails, as guards on elevated trains,
watchmen for private concerns, and
loading and unloading wagons after they
worked all day in the building in order
to keep their families going."

UNION OF CLERKS PROMISED RAISE IF CITY GETS AID

Ald. John S. Clark, a member of
the city council finance committee;
Deputy City Controller L. E. Gosnell,
and Oscar F. Nelson, vice president
of the Chicago Federation of Labor,
were the principal speakers at the
meeting held at the Randolph hotel
by the Office Employees' association,
a union made up of clerks in the
employ of the city and the board of edu-
cation.

The union is several years old, but
it was not until a year ago that it
became influential. It now has about
800 members, about 90 per cent of
the clerical force of the city and board.
"The finance committee has pro-
vided for the action of the Chicago
Gold Star Mothers' association," said
Ald. Clark, "but the increases cannot
be given unless the legislature grants
the city the power to increase its re-
venue. It will require about \$5,000,000
to operate the various city depart-
ments this year."

Mr. Gosnell explained that there is
but \$15,000,000 in sight for the cor-
porate fund this year, unless the city
gets relief from the legislature.

Woman Gives \$10 Toward Gold Star Wife's Burial

Mrs. Thomas Oskar, 4556 Michigan
avenue, last night announced to the
Twentieth ward Gold Star wives that
she will give \$10 toward the
funeral expenses of May Adams
Crooks, gold star wife, whose body
might have rested in the potter's field
except for the action of the Chicago
Gold Star Mothers' association yester-
day. "I will begin a campaign among
women I know tomorrow to bury Mrs.
Crooks," Mrs. Oskar said.

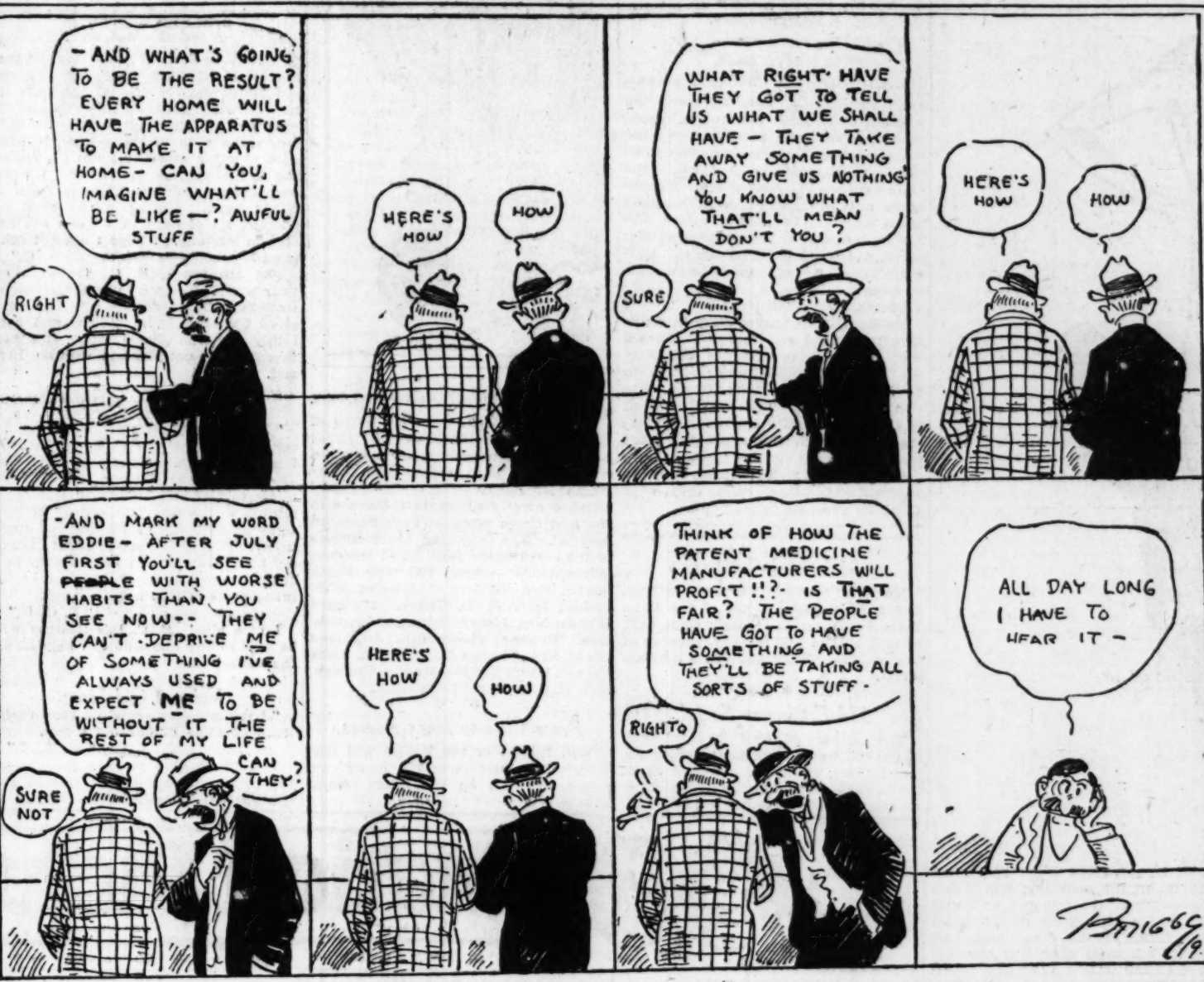
Mrs. Oskar's mother, Mrs. Christina
Green of Buffalo, will attend the burial
today in Oakwood. She reached town
yesterday.

"It was the first time in nine years
I have heard from my daughter," said
Mrs. Green. "She was 12 years old
when I divorced Mr. Adams. She
loved her father more than she did me.
I gave her into his custody and they
disappeared."

**Sabarb Having Bum Time;
So It'll Get a Town Clock**
Highland Park has decided it needs
a town clock, on a principal corner
somewhere, to be illuminated at night.
Ever since central quit giving out the
time gratis, on orders, Highland Park
has been worried.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

MOVIE OF TWO MEN DISCOVERING A POPULAR TOPIC



DON'T KISS BABY, HELP CHECK 'FLU,' HEALTH WARNING

**Lectures on Epidemic
Are Given at 16
Public Schools.**

"Every baby when born should be
given a gun and instructed to use it
on every person who approaches with
the intention of kissing."

This is one way of preventing a
spread of the influenza epidemic among
children. It was the health
department's advice, offered yester-
day, while lectures were being given
in sixteen public schools to teachers
and pupils warning them against con-
tracting or spreading the disease.

Don't Kiss Babies. part of the
health department statement read.
"They don't care for such attentions
any more. Stop kissing babies on
the hands or mouth. You plant
disease germs by kissing a baby's hand
and then the baby sticks its hands into
its mouth."

"There have been cases of babies
who were never out of houses until
they were carried out in coffins. That
shows that diseases were brought into
the house for the babies to get."

ADDED SERVICE ON SOME LINES UP TO COUNCIL

Additional service on several street
car lines was ordered yesterday by
the city council finance committee on
local transportation. The changes were
recommended by the city department of
public service, and the council will
be asked to pass them Monday.

Some of the additional service and
the lines affected are:
Hammond line—Add two cars between
7 and 8 a. m.
Fourteenth and Sixteenth street lines—
East bound service increased seven trips
between 7 and 9 a. m. West bound in-
creased ten trips between 4:30 and 6:30
p. m.
Crawford avenue—Eleven runs added
between 7 and 9 a. m. and twenty-five
trips for rush hour and evening service.
Cicero avenue—Three additional runs
in morning and four in evening.
Winifred Park line—Four additional
runs in morning and six in evening.
One Hundred and Sixth street—Ten
minute headway instead of the former
twenty minute headway.
South Dearling line—Two additional
runs.

The traction bureau of the depart-
ment of public service made traffic
checks on all the lines affected and re-
commended the additional service be
ordered.

Soldier 9 Months; No Pay; Sells Pen for Haircut

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—
George Heil, an Ogles county soldier in
France, has never received a cent of
pay, according to his relatives, at
least he has been in service since last
May. Heal was wounded. His last
salable bit of property, a fountain pen,
was turned into cash for a haircut.

Hunting Housemaids by BEATRICE BARRETT

"Elizabeth Grey" has been present-
ing to readers of "The Tribune" the
results of her experimental work at
housemolding. She has sought to ex-
plain largely from the housemaid's
standpoint the "why" of the house-
maid problem. In a new series of ar-
ticles written by Beatrice Barrett the
problem is presented from the opposite
angle—that of the employer. Her first
article follows:

BY BEATRICE BARRETT.
ARTICLE I.

If any one ever again in my hearing
propounds the theory that it is a
simple matter for people to keep a
maid for years, as if they treat her like a
human and do not expect her to do the
work of three people; that the diffi-
culty is really with the mistress and
not with the maid—there is liable to
be nothing left of that person but a
memory.

I have facts piled high, and data
believe whether those girls are
behind a typewriter, behind a counter,
behind a broom or in front of a dish-
pan, they are still women with equal
rights. Therefore there is none of this
terrible condemnation between mis-
tress and maid in our house.

No Maid Cares to Linger.
Besides the two business women in
the family, there is a mother who
makes the home and oversees things,
and a young sister and brother of high
school age—not to mention the canary
bird and our "pet peevs"—a little
golden brown pup.

Yet no maid seems to care to linger
with us for more than two months, and
for one year housekeeping has been a
checkboard with the red squares de-
noting the periods with a maid so small
that they can hardly be seen between
the overhanging black squares denot-
ing the times without a maid.

But let me relate chronologically our
tale of woe.

The Time Worn Questions.

When the familiar plaint, "the maid
has left," greeted me, I wearily started
up my mind to pay me "a madam."
I called up several
employment agencies—and answered
the time worn questions.

Q—How many in family? A—Five.
Q—Is it an apartment or a house?
A—Apartment.
Q—How many rooms? A—Seven.
Q—Are the rooms large? A—Medium.
Q—Do you have the washing done?
A—Yes.

Q—Do you allow Sunday afternoon
and Thursday off? A—Yes.
Q—Are there any children? A—No.
Q—What time do you have dinner?
A—Six-thirty.

Q—What do you pay? A—Ten
dollars a week and carfare—the girl
must go home at night.
I will see if I can find you some one
and let you know later.

Evidently this search is unsuccess-
ful, for I receive no further notice.

Mostly a Jinx.

I try another, and after being cate-
chized I am told:
There are several women in the
room now. I will go out and talk
to them and see if any of them will
consider the position."

And she returns with the informa-
tion:
"I have asked the six that are here
but none of them will even consider it
at that price. You might as well make
up your mind to pay me "a madam."
I expected that it was hopeless when
I called up the agencies, but you can
never tell when luck might be with
you—but it is mostly a jinx in this
maid business.

Then I put an ad in the Sunday
paper and went contentedly to bed
Saturday night sure of a maid for
Monday morning.

And the answers came much before
I wished they would—eight o'clock on
an only-morning-to-sleep Sunday is
hard luck—but it might mean a maid.
[To be continued.]

H. F. McCORMICK GIVES TALK AT HARVESTER CLUB

Harold F. McCormick was intro-
duced as the new president of the
International Harvester company, and
his brother, Cyrus Hall McCormick,
as chairman of the governing board,
at the ninth annual dinner of the Har-
vester club in the Auditorium hotel
last night.

There were more than 700 members
of the club present, representing more
than 200 departments, nine factories,
and twenty-five sales offices. George
F. Whitsett offered a toast to the 4,784
employees of the company who joined
the colors.

Harold F. McCormick, who recently
returned from Europe, paid tribute to
Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes.

GIRL SHERLOCK GETS HER PURSE, EXPOSES THIEF

**Finds Bag in Auto Used
to Rush Him to Po-
lice Station.**

Until this happened Miss Amy
Engel, 19 years old, had not seriously
considered becoming a Sherlock Holmes
—but one will do quite a bit for a
\$45 mesh bag with \$5.50 in it. Miss
Engel was almost in front of her own
home, 448 East Forty-ninth street,
walking along with Mrs. M. Green,
widow, 20 years old, when a man grabbed
the mesh bag.

Miss Engel held on and squealed.
By main force the man wrenched it
from her hands. He started up an
alley, Miss Engel in full pursuit crying
"Stop, thief."

Just one jump behind Miss Engel
came Mrs. Greenwald. The purse grab-
ber stumbled and fell in the mud. That
helped some and the girls chased him
into a back yard and up on a rear
porch. There he came to bay.

Via Auto to Station.
Frank Dale, 48 East Forty-eighth
place, clerk in Municipal Judge Hayes
court, came an ally. The three of
them dragged the man to the street
and commandeered an automobile.
They made rapid delivery to the Fil-
deth street police station.

"Where's my mesh bag?" she asked
the prisoner.
"I don't know anything about it,"
replied the man. "I didn't take any."

"Look at his hands, all muddy,"
Miss Engel said to the lieutenant.
"Look at his knees, all muddy again."
That's what happened when he fell
down while we were chasing him.
Guilty? There's the proof."

The Lost Is Found.

Then Miss Engel wrinkled her brow.
She began to deduct. Her deductions
led to words. Turning to Mrs. Green-
wald she said:
"O Watson, let's look in the auto.
Maybe he dropped it there."

The ladies hurried out. In a minute
a voice piped:
"Here it is, and the \$5.50, too."

The man gave his name as Rocco
Cuglio, 45 years old, 2234 Wentworth
avenue, married, and has a family.
He answers the description of a purse
snatcher who has been operating con-
siderably recently.

CALL EVANSTON'S TAG DAY MUDDLE TEAPOT TEM

NEWS OF Society

Modified "Follies" to Be Annual Revel of Junior League

The annual Junior League revel this year will be ultra-fashionable and probably somewhat modified edition of the popular "Follies." The performance will be given at the Auditorium Saturday evening, April 26, and rehearsals will begin about March 25. Leander J. McCormick is in charge of the arrangements for the revel and Mrs. Edward Morse will manage the production. The names of the debutantes and young men who will take part in the "Follies" are not yet available, as plans as to what form this year's entertainment would take were only consummated yesterday afternoon at a directors' meeting held at the Casino.

Sir Arthur Pearson, the blind founder of the St. Dunstan's in Regent Park, London, will speak at a free mass meeting to be held Tuesday evening at the Junior League for the Handicapped. His subject will be "Restoring the Blind to Self-Support." Mrs. Harry M. McIntosh is chairman of the box committee, assisted by Mrs. H. E. Drake and Mrs. Leonard A. Pugh.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, who founded the Berkshire string quartet, which gave a concert in the Playhouse yesterday afternoon, had hoped to come to Chicago to be present at the concert, but was prevented from doing so by ill health. She formerly lived here and now makes her home in Pittsfield, Mass., but is spending this winter in New York City.

In the audience yesterday were many well-known Chicagoans, including Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. William McVane, Mrs. John Borden, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. Cyrus H. Adams, Mrs. Dan Spitzer, Mrs. M. M. Riet, Mrs. William Prescott Hunt, Mrs. William R. Linn, Mrs. C. T. Boynton, Mrs. Charles A. Chapin, Mrs. Chauncey Keep, Mrs. F. T. A. Junkin, Mrs. Stanley Field, Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, Mrs. John J. Glessner, Mrs. John C. McRae, Mrs. R. J. Matthews, Mrs. Hugh J. McRae, Mrs. Robert T. Newberry, Mrs. Sharon Thompson, Mrs. Frank H. Scott, Mrs. James B. Waller, Mrs. Robert A. Waller, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, and Mrs. John A. Spoor.

The Wildflower Preservation Society of America, Chicago chapter, will receive this afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock in the east galleries of the Art Institute. Exhibits of mounted grasses and mosses, also blueprints of wild flowers, will be shown by members of the society. Assisting at the tea will be Miss Anita Blair, Miss Katharine, Miss Gladys Bond, Mrs. T. Philip Swift, Mrs. Chester B. Phipps, Miss Carrie Blair Neeley, and Miss Bertha Jackson.

The thirty club will have the third of a series of dances this evening, when Miss Vivien O'Garra will entertain at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O'Garra, 1645 North Dearborn parkway.

Mrs. Max Skinner Wilkins is spending the week at the Blackstone, N. J., where she and Mr. Wilkins and their family and Mrs. Wilkins' mother, Mrs. Robert D. McFadden, are passing the winter.

The "marked down" sale held yesterday by the Woman's Exchange at the residence of Mrs. Edward Morse, 1304 Astor street, netted a tidy sum for the members of the exchange, who are mostly handicapped women who cannot go out into the world to earn their daily bread. A number of lamps, some juvenile clothing and handkerchiefs were among the articles which helped swell the total of \$1,000, which was realized. Assisting Mrs. Cuddey at the sale were Mrs. John W. Gory, Mrs. Hathaway Watson, Mrs. Charles L. Pierce, Mrs. William G. Sage, Mrs. John Coleman Jr., and Mrs. Harrison Parker.

George M. Reynolds of 1444 Lake Shore drive, will join Mrs. Reynolds in Los Angeles, Cal., the first of next week. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds will not return to Chicago until about May 1. Lieut. Robert A. Gardner, who came home recently from overseas, has returned from Camp Dodge, Ia., where he spent several weeks before being released from active service. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner will make their home for the present with Mrs. Gardner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Keep of 1200 Lake Shore drive.

Lieut. Jack C. Sturtevant and Mrs. Sturtevant, who have been visiting Lieut. Sturtevant's father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Sturtevant, 1304 Astor street, netted a tidy sum for the members of the exchange, who are mostly handicapped women who cannot go out into the world to earn their daily bread. A number of lamps, some juvenile clothing and handkerchiefs were among the articles which helped swell the total of \$1,000, which was realized. Assisting Mrs. Cuddey at the sale were Mrs. John W. Gory, Mrs. Hathaway Watson, Mrs. Charles L. Pierce, Mrs. William G. Sage, Mrs. John Coleman Jr., and Mrs. Harrison Parker.

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SLIM WAISTS "IN"

The Taperline Determined the Number of Nickels Contributed by Women of the Ohio Society to the Home Folks Canteen in the City Hall.



Miss Mary Adelaide Pitkin, Miss Maude Pollard, Mrs. George Fertig

ABOUT MUSIC

Masse's pulse was what the doctors call bad when, in his flutty twilight, he undertook to make tunes for "Cleopatra," which Campanelli revived last night for the one reason which may be called good—Mary Garden in the title-part. The association of ideas here is theatrically perfect: the singer of Salome and Thais as the loose lady who stood Mary Antony on his well filled head. The opera was put on three years ago for Maria Kousine zoff, who came to Chicago with all the bells on, and in role after role put fresh edge to our regret that Miss Garden was not among us.

"Cleopatra" seemed a better piece last night, although it was not; and that was because of Mary: because of her, and in spite of mishaps and stupidities in stage-management that would have sent any other diva to a madhouse, she had a good libretto to work on with; and she imposed upon it one of the most diverting manifestations in her recent annals. So good a show did she make from the revival that I suspect, if the season were but half gone, "Cleopatra" would pay out for at least three repetitions.

The impediments prepared three years ago is just right for an opera show like "Cleopatra"; and the piece could be well cast at least twice from Campanelli's present roster: well cast twice, that is, in all aspects save that of the title. Mr. Maguenat was again Mary Antony, and was pretty good; Miss Fitzgibbon, too, was pretty good as Octavia, his mistress. Fontaine, Miss Noe, Journet, Nicolay, and Deferre were in it, all suggesting that another rehearsal would not have injured them; and Pavley, as the mercenary who dances for Cleopatra in the tavern, was a pitifully pitiable.

Tonight, "Rigoletto," with Stracuzzi Miss Macbeth, and Mr. Polacco. The Berkshires gave its first public performance in Chicago yesterday, in the Playhouse; and it provided a large measure of honest astonishment by its quality. It is not yet an ensemble to be compared in finish with the Pionzeys; and if it were, after less than two years' existence, a miracle would be admitted on prima-facie evidence. But I doubt if ever another quartet with like aims came through so far in so brief a period. Mr. Kortschak, the leader, was uncertain in places; and the three others were, as I heard them, faultless. The cellist, Mr. Stoeber, gave out numerous indications of a special equipment for brightening the corner where he was.

The program was bulky matter for a first performance—one of Beethoven's quartets (that catalogued as Opus 127, if you care), a symphony by the amazing young Sowerby, and a quartet by Borodin which was just as good as the one by Beethoven. This and Sowerby's piece were new in Chicago, I think; anyway, they were new to me; and that was new enough.

Eric DeLamar is ill with flu. Adolf Weddig will conduct this week's concert by the Orchestra. F. D.

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Exhibit of Designs by Hermann Rosse

Attracts Attention

BY ELEANOR JEWETT.

A charming exhibition was staged yesterday in Ganssaul hall of the Art Institute of designs by Hermann Rosse. Mr. Rosse is the head of the design department of the Art Institute. He is a native of Holland and is an associate of the Royal College of Art, South Kensington. Among his best known works are the interior decoration of the peace palace at The Hague and the Dutch section of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

These designs of Mr. Rosse for the stage are more remarkable for color and effect than for detail. Take for example the setting of Milton's "Masque of Comus." A town of towers rises like mountain peaks into the blue sky, lit with a thousand candle flames burning in a thousand windows. Below on the green sward are people, an indeterminate gathering of nobles and ladies. It is a brave, gay scene, full of life and away into nothingness.

Consider King Arthur and the Round Table. The king and his knights are seated, feasting, at a table as loaded as that famed board of Lucullus. In the yellow light from the tapers the faces of the heroes are red and full as moons.

Francis Hackett at City Club. Francis Hackett, associate editor of The New Republic, will speak at the City club today at luncheon time. His topic will be "The Problem of Ireland and the Settlement."

Countess Giulio Bolognesi. Countess Giulio Bolognesi is one of the bohemians for the Italian scar lecture to be given Wednesday evening at Orchestra hall to aid in raising a fund to train students in the work of reconstruction among disabled soldiers and sailors and for extension and child welfare work. The event will launch the silver jubilee celebration of the Chicago Kindergarten institute and Gertrude house, in whose interest it is being given.

Obituary. H. S. HARKNESS DIES IN NEW YORK. New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Harry S. Harkness, wealthy sportsman, yacht owner and aviator, and formerly president of the Sheephead Bay Speedway corporation, died tonight at his home, 370 Park avenue. He was 33 years old.

Mr. Harkness was a son of the late Louis V. Harkness, a Standard Oil magnate, from whom he inherited a large part of a fortune estimated to be more than \$25,000,000.

Archduke Louis Victor of Austria Is Dead. PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The death of the archduke of Austria, youngest brother of former Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary. His death occurred at his home at Salzburg.

Howard White, Singer, Is Victim of Pneumonia. New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Howard White, the American basso, is dead at his home, 64 Riverside drive, from pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was 38 years old.

Obituary. Ira J. Mix, President of Dairy Company, Dies. Ira J. Mix, president of the Ira J. Mix Dairy company, died yesterday at his home, 4751 Drexel boulevard, after an illness of three months.

Obituary. Dr. Lowman, Red Cross and Phthisis Worker, Dead. New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Dr. John E. Lowman of Cleveland, who headed the first American Red Cross tuberculosis mission to Italy, died here today.

Obituary. Mrs. Mary M. Barnes, Jan. 23, 1919. Mrs. Mary M. Barnes, widow of Dr. Roswell G. Barnes, died yesterday at her home, 101 West 11th street, after an illness of several days.

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PATRONESS

Countess Giulio Bolognesi

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DEATH NOTICES.

BOLLER—Philip Boller, at residence of his daughter, 2019 S. Union-av., father of Mrs. Charles Boller, died Saturday, Jan. 23, 1919, at his residence, 2019 S. Union-av., after an illness of several days.

BONNEY—Harry J. Bonney, Jan. 23, 1919, husband of Catherine, father of Mrs. Harry J. Bonney, died Saturday, Jan. 23, 1919, at his residence, 2019 S. Union-av., after an illness of several days.

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BONNEY—Harry J. Bonney

NEW LOW PRICES OF YEAR MADE ON COARSE GRAIN

Sharp Rallies at the Close
After Much Short
Selling.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Lowest prices on the present down turn were made for coarse grains here yesterday, but not all held. There was immense liquidation and short selling, especially the latter, and sharp rallies with the close 1/4c higher on February corn, unchanged for May, 1/4c lower for January, 1/4c. Oats March, and 1/4c lower on July, which gained 1/4c in Chicago.

St. Louis corn closed lower to 1/4c higher, and Kansas City 1/4c lower to 1/4c higher. Oats in St. Louis gained 1/4c, and in Kansas City 1/4c to 1/4c lower, and in Minneapolis 1/4c higher to 1/4c lower, and Winnipeg unchanged.

Foreign Buying in Corn.
Weakness and lower prices prevailed in corn following an early bulge. Liquidation and stop loss order selling were responsible for a break of 1/4c in the early top, that carried all deliveries down to new low levels on the crop with the exception of January. The latter sold at \$1.14 on Nov. 4, or 1914c under the inside figure of yesterday.

Commission houses and the local element were on both sides of the market on a big scale, the former buying and breaking and selling on bulges, which made for rapid fluctuations and erratic price movements. There was heavy buying by commission houses credited to removing hedges for London account against Argentine corn, the supposition being that the buyers were standing pat on the purchases in Argentina, and took a big profit in this market.

Sentiment continues extremely bearish and news other than of a depressing character is ignored. Charters were reported for two vessels to load Argentine corn for this country. Evening up on the part of the pit element made a fair rally toward the last and with the exception of the July prices showed little change for the day. January finished at \$1.12 1/2, February at \$1.12 1/2, March at \$1.12 1/2, May at \$1.12 1/2, and July at \$1.12 1/2. Deliveries, 170,000 bu.

Sample values were lower in all markets, prices here being unchanged to 1/4c lower, with receipts 129 cars. Domestic shipping sales 40,000 bu. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 2,000,000 bu., against 1,178,000 bu. the previous week, and 470,000 bu. last year.

Low Level on Crop for Oats.
New low levels on all deliveries of oats were made yesterday, but not maintained at the last, due to profit taking by shorts. The break in the early morning renewed liquidation and buying support was poor at times. The market on the whole, however, showed more resistance to pressure than of late, and closed with only minor net losses with January 62 1/2c, February 62 1/2c, March 62 1/2c, May 61c, and July 61c.

A report that 250,000 bu. oats had been sold for export had some effect on sentiment, as it was the first business in weeks. Domestic demand was reported as slow, but later sales of 135,000 bu. were given out. Receipts were small and promises to renew the buying and selling were not selling. Arrivals aggregated 117 cars. Deliveries were 86,000 bu. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 400,000 bu., against 350,000 bu. the previous week, and none last year.

Barley Market Heavy.
Spot rye was unchanged at \$1.61 1/2 for No. 2, and while the government bought fair quantities in store at \$1.62, amounts were not given out. Receipts 41 cars. Milwaukee was 1/4c lower, and Minneapolis unchanged. The northwest had 66 cars. Bright barley was taken by the government at unchanged prices, 4 cars selling at \$1.61 1/2, but feed dealers and elevator interests secured other kinds at 1/4c decline. Offerings were fairly liberal with receipts 89 cars. Spot sales were at \$1.61 1/2. Milwaukee was 1/4c lower, and Minneapolis 1/4c lower. The northwest had 77 cars.

Flaxseed at Duluth closed 2 1/2c higher; May, \$2.35 1/2. Winnipeg 2 1/2c higher; May, \$2.11 1/2. The three months had 29 cars. Argentine shipments estimated at 120,000 bu.

Timothy seed unchanged. March, \$11.55 asked, and September \$12.00 asked. Country lots, \$8.00 to \$10.00 per 100 lbs. Toledo, 150c lower; January, \$4.75; March, \$4.50 per bu. of 45 lbs. Clover seed easy. Country lots, \$25.00 to \$30.00 per 100 lbs. Toledo, 150c lower; January, \$24.25; March, \$24.25 per bu. of 45 lbs.

Provision Trade Active.
An active trade was on in provisions with an uneasy feeling and a lower range. The early break in the market was coupled with bearish public sentiment led to free selling by commission houses. Block-Maloney selling ribs and pork liberally. Offerings were absorbed by packers and shorts, the latter covering freely. A statement regarding hog and meat prices, present and prospective, published in the morning papers, coming from J. Ogden Armour on the business stand at Washington, combined with a belief that the 17 1/2c level will be maintained a month, had considerable effect. A good rally from the low point was made at the last, but the close on pork was at 50c lower on January and unchanged for May pork, while ribs was 2 1/2c lower for January and 10c higher for May, and short ribs 2 1/2c higher for January and 2 1/2c higher for May.

Lard was in active demand with a number of big commission houses buying. Armour is said to be accumulating and large sales of lard and meats have been made to France with other countries to be heard from today. The north American company bought ribs and sold at \$1.50 difference. Wilson sold January and bought May ribs at 20c difference. Shipments of lard and meats were larger than last year's. Hog receipts, 50,000, with 40,000 for tomorrow. Deliveries were 400,000 lbs lard and 250 tons meat pork, the latter being the first this month. Prices follow:

	Jan. 23	Closing Jan. 24
High. Low. 1919. 1918.		
May	44.50 45.50 44.50 45.50	47.25 48.25 47.25 48.25
May	39.75 39.75 39.75 39.75	40.37 40.37
Lard.		
January	23.17 23.17 23.17 23.17	24.00 24.00
May	23.50 23.50 23.50 23.50	24.00 24.00
Short Ribs.		
January	23.87 23.87 23.87 23.87	24.25 24.25
May	21.95 21.95 21.95 21.95	22.50 22.50

WORLD'S GRAIN MARKET NEWS.

Local and New York professionals are on top of the corn market and making good headway in forcing prices down. They have traded in good form and secured big profits which a number needed to make up the losses caused by trying to force corn values down when the market was not right for it. The decline here the present. More money has been made for the present down turn than at any time since last October. Then the corn market turned upward from a lower level and the present down turn has sharply that profits of the shorts disappeared. Of late the shorts have taken profits at values declined, which left the market in a weak position and in no shape to withstand more selling.

Every day of late there has been heavy selling of corn on all bulges, and many call 1/4c a bulge now. This has weakened the market and forced prices to new low levels for the present down turn. Many of the bears call \$1.00 and less. Indications are for a nervous fluctuating market, depending largely upon the conditions, with efforts of most local eastern traders directed toward lowering levels after each bulge.

There has been an enormous trade in corn the last two weeks, commission houses having the best trade in over a year. A commission house has a good line on the character of the business says: "Corn has presented the best speculative market as the stock market offers nothing favorable and it requires too heavy margins to be handled in large volume. Corn trading has increased ever since the 200,000 bu limit was removed. The fact that the public has 10c are asked by commission houses. I can not name who the traders in New York are who are doing the business, but they are very active."

It was the gossip yesterday that several million bushels of short corn has been covered here for Liverpool and London account. It was put out last week against purchases here for Liverpool and London account. It was a factor in sustaining prices after the big break.

Block-Maloney were large buyers and sellers of corn and oats and sold provisions heavily at the start. Clement-Curtis, who have a big eastern following, were from buyers of corn, as were also the Armour Grain company and Jackson, although the latter also did a lot of selling at times. Mincer was active on both sides buying on the break and toward the last.

Practically all foodstuffs have declined sharply in the last two weeks, as well as other commodities. But corn has held off over 10c from the outside figure of the month, and 10c per bushel, potatoes around 30c per 100 lbs, and most other articles in the responding proportion. All grains have broken badly, corn dropping about 20c per bushel and oats around 10c. The public has the idea that pre-war prices are soon to prevail.

Dry and hot weather prevails in parts of Argentina, and the crop is in the critical period of growth. Some of the corn is so far gone that there are no claims of damage, however. Owing to the recent strike at Buenos Aires, it is expected that the public will not fall off as loading is impeded. Boats are reported to have left here in ballast, estimated exports for the month of January, 2,000,000 bu. corn, 2,000,000 bu. oats, and 480,000 bu.

Flour stocks in North America on Jan. 1, as estimated by the Daily Trade Bulletin, were 1,640,000 bbls, or 31,000 bbls less than a month ago, and compared with 1,400,000 bbls last year.

What is bearish news is a question that some people in the trade want to know.

January. Close. Jan. 23. Jan. 24. Jan. 25. Jan. 26. Jan. 27. Jan. 28. Jan. 29. Jan. 30. Jan. 31. Jan. 1. Jan. 2. Jan. 3. Jan. 4. Jan. 5. Jan. 6. Jan. 7. Jan. 8. Jan. 9. Jan. 10. Jan. 11. Jan. 12. Jan. 13. Jan. 14. Jan. 15. Jan. 16. Jan. 17. Jan. 18. Jan. 19. Jan. 20. Jan. 21. Jan. 22. Jan. 23. Jan. 24. Jan. 25. Jan. 26. Jan. 27. Jan. 28. Jan. 29. Jan. 30. Jan. 31. Jan. 1. Jan. 2. Jan. 3. Jan. 4. Jan. 5. Jan. 6. Jan. 7. Jan. 8. Jan. 9. Jan. 10. Jan. 11. Jan. 12. Jan. 13. Jan. 14. Jan. 15. Jan. 16. Jan. 17. Jan. 18. Jan. 19. Jan. 20. Jan. 21. Jan. 22. Jan. 23. Jan. 24. Jan. 25. Jan. 26. Jan. 27. Jan. 28. Jan. 29. Jan. 30. Jan. 31. Jan. 1. Jan. 2. Jan. 3. Jan. 4. Jan. 5. Jan. 6. Jan. 7. Jan. 8. Jan. 9. Jan. 10. Jan. 11. Jan. 12. Jan. 13. Jan. 14. Jan. 15. Jan. 16. Jan. 17. Jan. 18. Jan. 19. Jan. 20. Jan. 21. Jan. 22. Jan. 23. Jan. 24. Jan. 25. Jan. 26. Jan. 27. Jan. 28. Jan. 29. Jan. 30. Jan. 31. Jan. 1. Jan. 2. Jan. 3. Jan. 4. Jan. 5. Jan. 6. Jan. 7. Jan. 8. Jan. 9. Jan. 10. Jan. 11. 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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the inner hinge and some stitching. The overall tone is warm and slightly yellowed.

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SALESMAN-AL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING—concern in Newark, N. J., with world wide reputation; want young men; education; willing to learn the line; salary; work week; 40 hours; 10 cents per month; and 10 cents per hour; salary and liberal commission; opportunity; make good in a full time; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SALESMEN-CORSET; TWO—thoroughly experienced, for established territories. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SALESMAN-THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY—to get out of the home and into the field; for following reasons: first, coffee and tea; second, no stock; third, no salary; fourth, no commission; fifth, no experience; sixth, no education; seventh, no age; eighth, no sex; ninth, no race; tenth, no religion; eleventh, no nationality; twelfth, no anything; thirteenth, no nothing; fourteenth, no everything; fifteenth, no anything; sixteenth, no nothing; seventeenth, no everything; eighteenth, no anything; nineteenth, no nothing; twentieth, no everything.

SALESMAN-LARGE COMMISSION—opening for two successful high grade salesmen; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SALESMAN-WHOLESALE COFFEE—want salesmen in Chicago and vicinity; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SALESMAN-WE HAVE AN OPENING—for a salesmen reading on the North Side; territory for a special real estate position; on the North Side; salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SALESMAN-EDUCATED MEN OF REFINE—ment; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SALESMAN-TRAVELING SALESMAN—to handle druggist; want salesmen; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

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WANTED-MALE HELP.

SALESMAN-HIGH CLASS PRINTING—good salary to right man; will be permanent position with growth for advancement; see agent, Mr. W. H. BRITTON ORGANIZATION, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., cor. North State and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN-WATCH IMPORTER DESIRES—salesman of high grade watches; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SALESMAN-ONE FOR CHICAGO, 4 ROAD—men; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SALESMAN-FOR PORTRAITS IN CITY—\$20 weekly and commission; also good salary; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SOLICITOR-MAN OF WOMAN—by first class business college; Northeast Side; good opportunity for right party; see agent, Mr. W. H. BRITTON ORGANIZATION, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., cor. North State and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS-SEVERAL YOUNG MEN—to travel on advertising; good salary; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SOLICITORS-FOR LATEST IMPROVED—light and sound; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

SPECIALITY SALESMEN—WE HAVE AN OPENING IN OUR ORGANIZATION FOR A MAN WHO IS A PRODUCER; MUST BE WELL KNOWN IN CITY AMONG AUTOMOBILE DEALERS AND OWNERS; PERMANENT POSITION; BOND REQUIRED; TOGETHER WITH HIGHEST REFERENCES. ADDRESS N K 410, TRIBUNE.

SPECIALITY LAND SALESMAN—We have opening for live producer; one who can make \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually; attractive proposition; leads furnished; good commissions; advance bounds lay off. Address N K 410, Tribune.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—wanted by large Chicago manufacturer; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

NOTICE—A Liberty Starting Primer. Compels Combustion. Will Start Any Gas Engine Instantly.

WE GUARANTEE TO START A FORD—ENGINE ON ONE COMPLETION OF THE LIBERTY STARTING PRIMER. IF NOT, WE WILL REFUND THE MONEY. SEE AGENT, MR. W. H. BRITTON ORGANIZATION, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., cor. North State and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN-ELECTRICAL SUPPLY—with several years experience; both purchase and sales; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

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WANTED-MALE HELP.

MILL SUPPLY MAN-WHO—is after a permanent position with a future. Large catalogue publishing house requires a young man with knowledge of mill supplies; previous experience in catalogue work not essential. Reply in confidence, giving age, education, and salary expected. Address N L 74, Tribune.

TO THE MAN WHO KNOWS THAT ALL HIS—business is in the hands of a few men; to sell in the middle west; must be live wires and familiar with the territory; good salary; full particulars. Address B L 3, Tribune.

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WANTED-MALE HELP.

"A. R. B." OPENINGS.—The American Railway Bureau can place you in a good paying position where your future is secured. Absolutely no charge for service. Look the following over: 1. Bookkeeper, \$100-150. 2. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 3. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 4. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 5. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 6. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 7. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 8. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 9. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 10. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 11. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 12. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 13. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 14. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 15. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 16. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 17. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 18. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 19. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 20. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 21. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 22. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 23. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 24. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 25. Stationery Clerk, \$100-150. 26. 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very low price
Van Buren st.

NECKWEAR

Final Clearance of
Soiled and Mussed Neckwear.
25c-50c-\$1.00.

MAIN FLOOR

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Store for Women

VEILING

Silk, Shetland Mesh Veils in black, brown, taupe, navy and plum, extraordinary at, each, 85c.
Veil lengths to close, reduced to, each, 15c.

Soiled and mused Handkerchiefs reduced: 65c to 50c, 50c to 35c, 35c to 25c, 18c to 15c and 15c to 10c.

The Remainder of the Clearance Lots Marked for Quick Disposal Regardless of Original Cost

THIS is the clean-up opportunity of our great clearance sale. Truly wonderful reductions on the broken lots of our own carefully selected merchandise stocks—the finest obtainable—present unlimited advantages to those fortunate enough to find among these out-of-the-ordinary garments just the shades and sizes they can wear best.

These odds and ends are marked without regard to their original costs at prices which will sell them immediately.

A visit to the store this Friday or Saturday is sure to reveal offerings of interest to every woman or miss who desires select apparel at the greatest saving advantages the season has afforded.

WOMEN'S COATS FOR FINAL CLEARANCE AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

FOURTH FLOOR

All assorted into special lots at \$18.50, \$25.00, \$35.00, \$45.00, \$55.00, \$65.00, \$95.00.

\$18.50

Values up to \$40.00.
Satin and Silk Coats, Corduroys, Tweeds and Mixtures for street and motor wear, Silk and Satin Capes, Serges and Gabardines.

\$25.00

Values up to \$55.00.
Heavy Wool Bolivias, Corduroys, Pom Pom Cloth, Silk Poplins, Satin and Silk, Gabardines, Silvertone, Serges.

\$35.00

Values up to \$75.00.
Heavy Wool Velour with Fur collars, Silvertone, Velour De Laines, Pom Pom Cloth, Corduroys, Street and Motor Capes, with vests of Pom Pom Cloth.

\$95.00 Values to \$225.

Pekin Blue Duvet De Laine, with natural Lynx Collar and Cuffs; Tan Duvetyn, wool embroidered; Peacock Duvetyn, embroidered; Brown Velveteen with brown Australian opossum fur trimming, Old Blue and Golden Brown Duvetyn, with Australian opossum fur trimming.
Green Chiffon Velvet Evening Coat, taupe wolf trimming; Purple Chiffon Velvet Evening Coat, hand embroidered Hudson seal collar and cuffs and border.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

\$15.00

Values \$25.00 up to \$29.50.
Serges, Wool Jerseys, Nets.

\$25.00

Values up to \$50.00.
Serges, Velours, Beaded Georgette, Crepes, Wool Jersey, Taffeta, Satins and Georgette Combinations and Velvets.

Special Group of
ABOUT 300
Georgette and Crepe Blouses
Greatly reduced to close at
\$3.95

'LITTLE DAUGHTERS' SHOP'

THIRD FLOOR

SUITS

\$7.50

Originally priced at \$25.
Children's Military Suits.

\$10.00

Originally priced at \$29.50.
Junior Suits.

COATS

\$25.00

Originally priced at \$40.00 and \$50.00.
Juniors' and Children's Coats.

\$15.00

Originally priced at \$29.50.
Children's Coats.

\$7.50

Values up to \$20.00.
Juniors' and Children's Coats.

DRESSES

\$5.00

Values up to \$10.00.
Children's Gingham Dresses.

\$3.75

Values up to \$7.50.
Children's Wash Dresses.

\$12.50

Values up to \$25.00.
Children's Wool and Silk Dresses.

\$1.95

Values up to \$5.00.
Children's Wash Dresses.

Exceptionally Attractive and
Reasonably Priced

New Novelty Boutonnieres

JUST RECEIVED

in a large assortment of colors

50c and 65c

GARDENIAS in assorted colors at
25c and 35c.

NECKWEAR SECTION, MAIN FLOOR

FOURTH FLOOR

SKIRTS

\$10.00

Originally priced at \$17.50.
Novelty Silks.

\$10.00

Originally priced at \$18.50.
Novelty Wool Velour.

\$7.50

Originally priced at \$15.00.
Green Silk Sport Skirt.

\$10.00

Originally priced at \$20.00.
Silk Gingham.

\$5.00

Originally priced at \$10.50
to \$12.50.
Gray Serges, box plaited.

FOURTH FLOOR

SKIRTS

\$15.00

Originally priced at \$25.00.
Black Taffeta.

\$3.95

Originally priced at \$6.50.
Wool Poplins.

\$3.95

Originally priced at \$10.00.
Two Rose and one Purple Wool Jersey.

\$7.50

Originally priced at \$12.50.
Silk Poplins, with Side Tunic.

\$15.00

Originally priced at \$25.00.
One extra size, black Silk Poplin.

THIRD FLOOR

MISSSES' COATS

\$15.00

Values up to \$29.50.
Materials: Ratine, Wool Velour, Tricotine.

\$25.00

Values up to \$50.00.
Materials: Burella, Lupin, Tricotine, Pom Pom, Wool Velour, Novelty Jersey, Beaverette and Corduroys.

\$35.00

Values up to \$75.00.
Materials: Bolivia, Scotch Tweed, Pom Poms, Motor Coats and Velour Capes.

\$45.00

Values up to \$125.00.
Duvetyn, Bolivia, Velour, Suede Cloth, Silvertone—some Fur trimmed.

THIRD FLOOR

MISSSES' SUITS

\$15.00

Values up to \$50.00.
Navy Serges and Army Cloth Suits.

\$25.00

Values up to \$65.00.
Tricotine, Serges, Silvertone, Scotch Tweeds, Velour Checks, Velvets.

\$35.00

Values up to \$75.00.
English Tweeds, Velour Checks, Tricotine, Silvertone.

\$45.00

Values up to \$135.00.
Novelty Checked Velvet.

THIRD FLOOR

MISSSES' DRESSES

\$7.50

Values up to \$25.00.
Peter Thompson Serges, Nets, Taffetas, Crepe de Chine wash dresses and evening dresses.

\$15.00

Values up to \$35.00.
Chiffon Cloth, Wool Jerseys, Serges.

\$18.50

Values up to \$45.00.
Novelty Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette and Serges.

\$25.00

Values up to \$75.00.
Velvets, Serges, Silks, Wool Velour, Georgette Crepe evening gowns, Tricotettes, embroidered and braid trimmed serges.

FOURTH FLOOR

WOMEN'S SUITS

\$25.00

Values up to \$45.00.
Whipcords, Homespun, Tricotines.

\$35.00

Values up to \$65.00.
Silvertone, Scotch Tweeds, Fancy Wool Check Velours, Tricotines, Wool Velours and Covert Cloths.

\$45.00

Values \$75 and up to \$95.
Fancy Wool Check Velours, English Homespun, Silvertone, Scotch Tweeds, Tricotines, Wool Velours and Silk Poplin.

\$10.00

Values up to \$25.00.
Khaki and Linen Riding Habits.

Mandel Brothers

Apparel section, fourth floor

Precisely as depicted and described in the January "Harper's" and "Vogue"—and at this store exclusively in Chicago:

"Rosemary" frocks: spring modes for women and misses—\$35

—advance showing—pronounced in fashion interest

The "Rosemary" dressmakers release, for immediate wear, six of their most advanced modes in the 1919 fabrics to be vogue for spring. Materials, fashioning and needlework, all are distinctly "exceptional."



Included in the collection are frocks of serge, georgette, crepe meteor and taffeta, in preferred colors, and adapted for immediate or spring wear. However youthful its lines and motif, every "Rosemary" model is available in every size—for women, 34 to 44 bust; for misses, 14 to 18 years. Four out of six styles are pictured. Fourth floor.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co



Savings of a Most Substantial Sort in Boots for Misses and Girls

Specially Priced According to Size and Leather

Mothers will find this a splendid time to buy children's shoes, for at these pricings the actual savings are greatly worth while.

Here are tan and black calf boots with lace tops of extra height. The wide toes make them practical and sensible for school wear and the heavy Goodyear welted soles of oak tanned leather assure good service.

The Tan Calf Boots—

Misses' sizes, 2½ to 7

—special, \$7.35 pair

Girls' sizes, 11½ to 2

—special, \$5.35 pair

Girls' sizes, 8½ to 11

—special, \$4.35 pair

The Black Calf Boots—

Misses' sizes, 2½ to 7

—special, \$6.75 pair

Girls' sizes, 11½ to 2

—special, \$4.75 pair

Girls' sizes, 8½ to 11

—special, \$3.75 pair

Third Floor, South.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

Reductions Continue—

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Here are splendid suits and overcoats for immediate wear, and just because the assortments are no longer complete these garments are regrouped and reduced for immediate selling.

148 Boys' Suits Reduced to \$16.75 Each

Suits of excellent fabrics in the patterns and colors boys themselves would choose. All sizes from 8 to 18 years in the lot, though not in every style. Two pairs of knickerbockers with each suit. Reduced to \$16.75.

166 Boys' Suits Reduced to \$11.50 Each

Several styles, a few suits in each style, very practical patterns for school wear, and the splendid manner in which these suits are made assures excellent service. Sizes 9 to 18 years in the lot. Two pairs of knickerbockers with each suit. Reduced to \$11.50.

98 Boys' Winter Overcoats at \$15.75 Each

Splendid warm ulsters of serviceable overcoatings made in youthful styles, with storm collars which may be worn high or low, and with belts across the back. These coats are well lined. All sizes from 10 to 18 years in the lot. Reduced to \$15.75.

Second Floor, South.



WINTER COATS

Outfitters to Women
21 East Madison Street
Between State and Wabash

Sweeping Reductions ON WINTER COATS

DEMANDING the immediate inspection of you who have been awaiting the BIGGEST BARGAINS. THEY ARE NOW HERE AND IN FULL FORCE. ONLY COME EARLY.

\$45 Navy or Taupe Wool Velour Coat; Seal Collar. Now... 25.00

\$60 Navy or Taupe Wool Velour Coat; Seal Collar; Silk lined; interlined... 32.50

\$70 Pekin or Brown Wool Velour Coat; Seal Collar; Silk lined... 35.00

\$67.50 Navy Cut Bolivia; Hudson Seal Shawl Collar... 37.50

\$85 Brown Henna or Navy Wool Velour; Seal Shawl Collar; Silk lined... 42.50

\$100 Navy Leather or Rose Taupe Wool Velour; Seal Shawl Collar... 52.50

\$60 Silk Plush Coat; Mouffon Collar. Now... 29.75

SUITS Val. to \$50 | Val. to \$70 | Val. to \$90

\$25.00 | \$39.75 | \$49.75

Our New Showing of Spring Suits and Dresses Is Now on Display

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New hotel, all modern conveniences. Golf course, polo, driving, horseback riding. Ideal climate. \$1.50 per day. Write for circulars.

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GOLF EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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NEAR ALL PIERCE AND AMUSEMENTS
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